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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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VOL. II. PLATES. PART I.

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OXFORD

JOHN HENRY PARKER;

DAVID BOGUE, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

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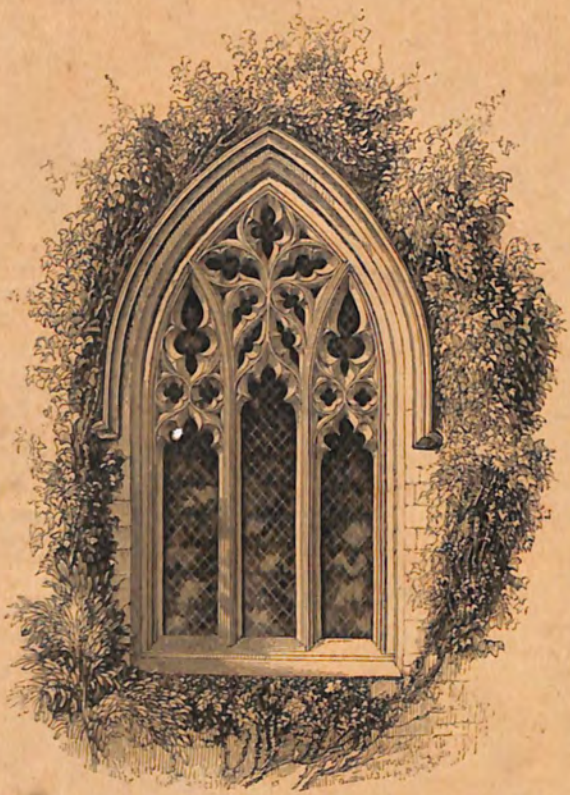
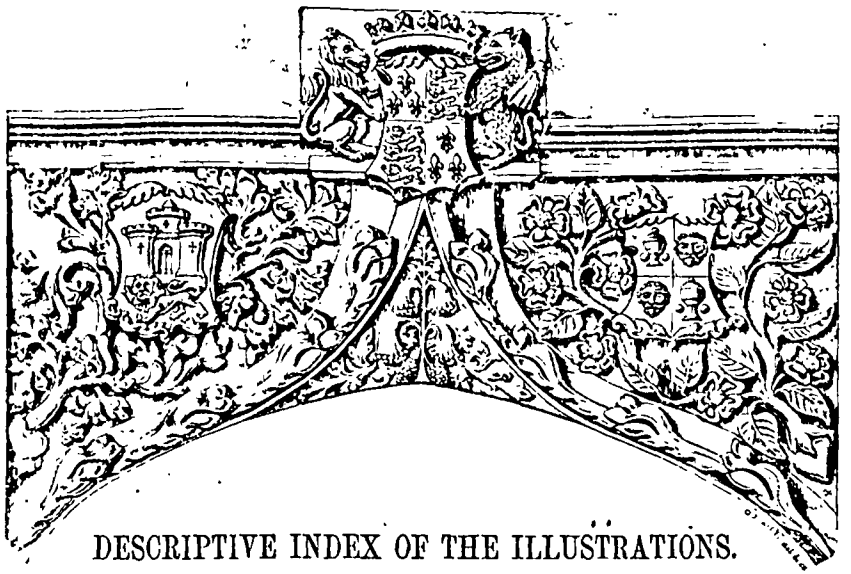


WINDOW, CASTLE ASHBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



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An altar complete with its hangings, distinguished as the reredos, (upper frontal, or retrofrontal) curtains, and lower frontal, (or antependium,) with the fringed frontlet on its upper border. The host is suspended above, and a prayer-stool is placed in front. This engraving is a fac-simile from an illumination in a manuscript of Lydgate's life of S. Edmund, in the British Museum, Harl., 2278. The object of giving this specimen is to shew the manner in which the plain stone altars were ornamented (or *vested*) at the time they were erected.		

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	PAGE	PLATE
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This apse has been lately restored, together with the rest of the church, with taste and liberality, much to the credit of the rector, the Rev. T. Wintle, and R. Hopkins, Esq., at whose joint expense the restoration was effected. The apse was perfect except the vault, of which the vaulting-shafts and springing of the ribs only remained, sufficient however to indicate what the form of the vault had been, although its place had been supplied by a flat plaster ceiling and some hideous modern monuments. No liberty has been taken in the restoration, except the introduction of the cross on the point, which might perhaps as well have been omitted, as there was no authority for it. The roof could hardly have been different, as the vaulting-shafts and the springing of the ribs are original. This example of a semi-octagonal apse in the Early English style to a small village church is believed to be almost unique in this country.

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Canterbury cathedral, c. 1120, or more exactly, A.D. 1110	—	ib.

This is part of the work of Priors Ernulf and Conrad, under Arch-

ARCADE.	PAGE	PLATE
. bishop Anselm: see Willis's History of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 17. Ernulf also built parts of Rochester and Peterborough.		
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TRANSITION. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, c. 1190 .	—	ib.
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Canterbury cathedral	35	—
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ARCH.	PAGE	PLATE
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Built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, very soon after the Conquest; it was the royal residence for a considerable period.		
West end of Lincoln cathedral, c. 1090 . .	—	ib.
This arched recess clearly belongs to the original work of Remigius, but it is probable that some of the enriched capitals may have been inserted at a subsequent time.		
Great Malvern, Worcestershire, c. 1100 . .	—	ib.
The very massive and simple character of this work seems to indicate a date nearly as early as the two preceding, but the arch being recessed is generally a somewhat later feature.		
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Ruins of S. Clement's, Worcester, c. 1060 . .	—	ib.
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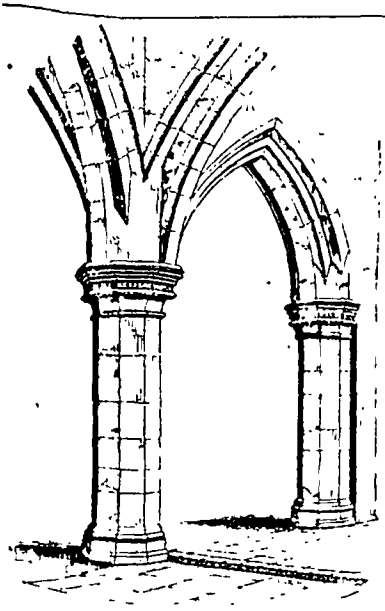
Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1180 . . .	—	ib.
This may probably be of earlier date, the character of the work is pure Norman, and not late, except that the arch is pointed.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Lady Chapel, Oxford cathedral, c. 1220	—	17



Early English. Barton Stacey, Wiltshire.

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ARCH. S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, c. 1200 . .	—	17
This is evidently an imitation of the cathedral, but probably rather later.		
Nave, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1220	—	ib.
Another example of a plain Early English arch from Barton Stacey, Wiltshire, is here added to shew a very common type in country churches.		
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These are the tower-arches in the centre of the church, the arrangement is very peculiar, and very elegant, and is believed to be unique.		
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The object of this plate is to shew the various modes in which this favourite ornament was applied during the period of its prevalence, the		

	PAGE	PLATE
BALL-FLOWER. early part of the fourteenth century. The profusion with which it was used in some parts of England, especially in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, is quite extraordinary, and although the ornament was used occasionally in France at an earlier period, this profuse use of it is believed to be quite peculiar to England.		
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NORMAN. Crypt of S. Peter's, Oxford, c. 1140. . .	—	23
Rochester cathedral, c. 1120	—	ib.
The base of one of the piers of the nave, which are of enormous size; the form is here given accurately, but it was impossible to preserve any scale of proportion as to the size of the different objects represented. It was part of the work of Ernulf.		
S. Peter's church, Northampton, c. 1140 . .	—	ib.
The age of this church is much disputed, and it is not easy to decide the point; the work is very rich, and its general character, with the banded shafts, appears late, but it is peculiar, and banded shafts in themselves are no proof of late date; they occur in foreign work at a much earlier date. It agrees in many details with the work of Bishop Alexander at Lincoln.		
Two from the nave of Norwich cathedral, c. 1100 .	—	ib.
Romsey abbey, c. 1180	60	—
Hadiscoe, Norfolk	61	—
EARLY ENGLISH. Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200. S. Alban's abbey, c. 1250	—	24
Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1178 . . .	—	ib.
The character of this base would appear much later, but the history		

BASE.	PAGE	PLATE
of the church makes it clear that the portion from which this is taken was built in 1178, and there is no appearance of the bases having been renewed at any subsequent time.		
Chapter-house, Lincoln, c. 1200 (or rather 1220) .	—	24
This is usually attributed to S. Hugh, but is in all probability later, its mouldings shew that it was finished after the nave.		
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This chapel was left unfinished by Walter de Merton, and continued gradually by the college for a long series of years as shewn by the bursar's accounts; the eastern part was clearly the work of the founder, the date of the tower-arches is recorded in the accounts.		
Beverley minster, shaft of arcade in south aisle, c. 1350. Welbourne, Lincolnshire, c. 1350. Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 and 1340 . . .	—	ib.
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Thornton abbey, Lincolnshire, ruins of the chapter-house, c. 1282	—	30
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The contract for this church is dated in 1435, but the work was not completed for several years; this plate shews the usual arrangement of a church, having aisles and a clerestory, but no triforium.		
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These illustrations shew the foliage usually met with in Early English work; the first also shews a figure of the blessed Virgin and Child, of the same elegance of attitude and drapery as generally characterize this style.		
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A good specimen of Decorated foliage; the whole of the work at Melrose is remarkably good, and from the excellence of the stone is as sharp and perfect as the day it was cut, still shewing in many cases the marks of the chisel.		
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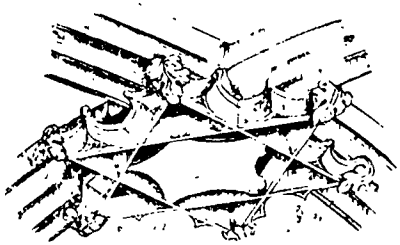
Shews a head-dress of a fashion peculiar to the fifteenth century, which, with the style of the mouldings, does not agree with the tradition that these cloisters were built by Lady Elizabeth de Montacute in the fourteenth century. The style is decidedly Perpendicular, but the Montacute arms being found there may shew that they were partly built with her money.		
Wellingborough, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
This is from the painted wooden roof of a chapel of rather late Perpendicular date.		
Cloisters, Magdalen college, Oxford, A.D. 1480, (two examples) . .	—	ib.
 Notre dame la riche, Tours.		
FLAMBOYANT. Notre dame la riche, Tours. This is here introduced as an excellent example of Flamboyant work.		
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The grounds on which this early date is assigned have been already mentioned: this is a very fine example of pure Early English work, and early in the style, though the date is earlier than it is usual to find such work. It exhibits part of the north aisle and clerestory of the choir, and part of the transept. The buttresses are of two kinds, small ones between the windows and large ones which divide the bays. The lesser ones have a chamfer for the greater part of their length, and which is finished with a capital, but in the large ones the chamfer is very wide and occupies nearly the whole depth of the buttress, and is also finished with a capital. The face of the buttress is by this considerably narrowed, it is deeply moulded and has in the centre a banded shaft with capital and base, and at each angle is placed a detached shaft similar to the centre one, but more slender. The capitals of these three shafts combine with that of the chamfer, thus carrying out the same idea as in the pillars of the choir where the capitals of the small shafts are combined with that of the centre pillars, as shewn in plate 50. The pediment or capping of the buttress is plain and very massive, to support the arch or flying buttress which connects it with the clerestory.		
 Termination of chamfer of buttress, Higham Ferrars. Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 The chamfer is finished in a simple and elegant manner by a trefoil.	—	39
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1260.		
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Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, c. 1440 . .	ib.	—
FLYING BUTTRESS. S. Denis, near Paris, c. 1240 . This example shews the double flying buttress, which is the usual arrangement in France, but comparatively rare in England, it occurs however at Westminster abbey, and in some other instances when the clerestory walls are high enough to require it.	—	42
Chapter-house, Lincoln, c. 1220 . . . Examples of detached flying buttresses of this kind are not very common, in this instance they appear to have been added very soon after the walls were built, probably in consequence of their beginning to give way to the thrust of the roof, but not to have formed part of the original design. Similar detached masses of masonry with arches from them to support the wall are employed at Westminster hall, and on a small scale at the parish church of Langford, Oxfordshire.	—	ib.
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440 . . This is taken from the roof of the aisle, and shews the "six mighty arches butting on aither side to the clerestory."	—	43
Sherborne, Dorsetshire, c. 1470. Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE. S. Nicodemus, Athens. Front with cupola, capital, and panelling . .	101	—
Details from S. Mary at Mistra, and S. Nicodemus at Athens	102	—
CANOPY. (See TABERNACLE.)		
CANT. CANTALIVER	107	—

	PAGE	PLATE
CAPITALS (and ENTABLATURES). GRECIAN DORIC. ROMAN DORIC. GRECIAN IONIC. ROMAN IONIC. CORINTHIAN. COMPOSITE . . .	—	44
NORMAN. White tower, London, c. 1080 . .	—	45

This is one of the capitals of the chapel in the Tower of London which was built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in 1081. It is a very valuable example as exhibiting the peculiarities of the early Norman capitals. The general design of them seems to have been an imitation, though sometimes extremely rude, of the Corinthian capital; they have almost invariably the volute at the angles, and in some instances, as in some of those in the White tower, have a row of short stiff leaves in imitation of the foliage below. There is also another peculiar feature which is very characteristic of this early style, this is the plain projection which occupies the place of the central branches of the caulicoli, and is in general either left square, as at Caen, or cut into the form of the tau cross, as in this instance. Capitals of this form occur in the work of Remigius at Lincoln, in the early portion of the crypt at Canterbury, and in the crypt at Oxford castle.

S. Nicholas, Caen, c. 1100	—	ib.

This is of the same general design as the last, but a little varied.

Whitby parish church, c. 1100	—	ib.

In this a further deviation has taken place, the projection being cut into a kind of lozenge.

Westminster hall, c. 1090	—	ib.

This occurs in the oldest part of Westminster hall, which was built by William Rufus.

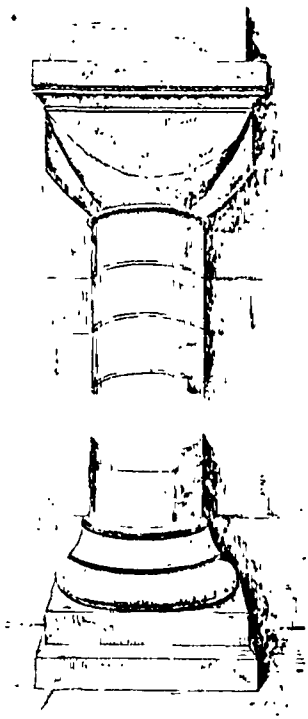
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.

This singular capital occurs in the west front of the cathedral in the portion built by Remigius in the reign of William I. The foliage is very remarkable, and might at first sight be taken to be of much later date, but a little examination will shew it to be very different, and on comparison with some of the capitals in the White tower, it will be found that the foliage is the same in character but different in proportion. The mid-rib of the leaves at the angles is detached and forms a kind of loop. The arched moulding shewn in this example is of early Norman character. The rest of the capitals in the work of Remigius are similar to those described under White tower.

Crypt, Canterbury, c. 1100	—	ib.

This belongs to the earlier portion of the crypt. This crypt under the choir is part of the work of Ernulf soon after 1100, but the sculpture of the capitals has evidently been executed after they were erected, and

CAPITALS.

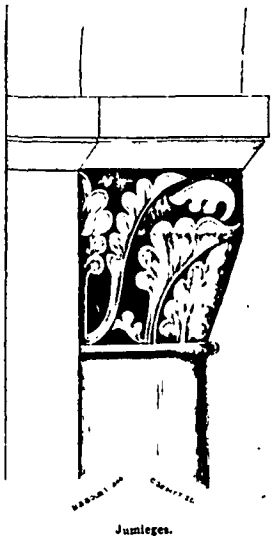


Capital and Base, North Transept, Winchester Cathedral.

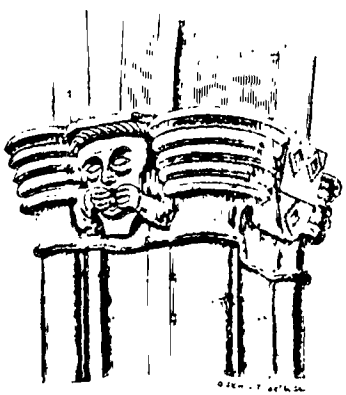
	PAGE	PLATE
may have been done at intervals when convenient, some of them are still unfinished (see BOAST), this work having probably been interrupted by the great fire and never resumed.		
Waterperry, Oxfordshire, c. 1180 . .	—	46
This is a very common form of Norman capitals, and seems to have been in use at almost all periods.		
Cassington, Oxfordshire	108	—
Is a good specimen of the common cushion capital. Another variety of this form is also here given but of earlier date.		
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1180 . . .	—	ib.
This is taken from the original chancel-arch. It is very peculiar in its form, and its foliage is of rather late character.		
Steetley, Derbyshire .	ib.	—
Is from a small and interesting church of pure Norman work		
Gloucester cathedral	ib.	—
S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1160 or earlier . .	—	ib.
This is one of the finest examples of a rich Norman church in the kingdom. The specimen here given is from the chancel-arch. It exhibits besides the capitals, which are of the same general form as Waterperry, the interlaced and beaded ornaments of the shafts. From the similarity of ornaments with those on the work of Bishop Alexander at Lincoln, it may be of the same date, c. 1140.		
Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, c. 1180 .	—	ib.
The foliage is of rather late character.		
Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	—	ib.
The mouldings of the arch and the foliage shew this to be of transition character.		

CAPITALS.	PAGE	PLATE
Easton, Hampshire	108	—
This is of late or transition character.		
NORMAN; ENGLISH TRANSITION.		
The capitals of this period frequently display great richness in their foliage, which partakes both of the Norman and Early English character.		
Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, c. 1180 (two examples)	—	47
The first example is taken from the south aisle of the choir, and shews a combination of a capital and two corbels, the latter supporting the diagonal ribs of the vaulting. The second is from one of the pillars of the nave; the foliage creeping up upon the abacus is a very unusual feature, it is quite of transition character.		
Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1177 . . .	—	ib.
This is from the choir, and is the work of William of Sens. The foliage is a close imitation of Corinthian.		
Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, c. 1180 . . .	—	ib.
The building from which this is taken, the hall, the only part now remaining of the ancient castle, is a very interesting one. The design and execution of the ornamental parts are particularly fine and good. In the capital here given, the foliage and volutes, and even the caulicoli of the Corinthian, are closely imitated, but the tooth-ornament which was then just coming into use is introduced into the bell, and on the arch, while the abacus has a Norman ornament. This combination very clearly points out its transition character and its date.		
Foreign examples of TRANSITION. Murrhard, c. 1188 .	—	48
Soissons, choir, A.D. 1212	—	ib.
There is much resemblance between this and Canterbury. The upper moulding of the bell is ornamented with the nail-head instead of the tooth-ornament as at Oakham, this ornament never having come into such general use in France.		
S. Nicolas, Blois, c. 1200 (two examples.) . .	—	ib.
This church is of particular interest from its connection with Lincoln cathedral, the architect of the latter having been a native of Blois, and there are many curious points of resemblance in the details of the two churches, especially the plate tracery of circular windows.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, c. 1190	—	49
The square section of the upper member of the abacus shews its early character, partaking of Norman, and marks it as belonging to the period of transition, and therefore probably rather before A.D. 1200.		

CAPITALS.

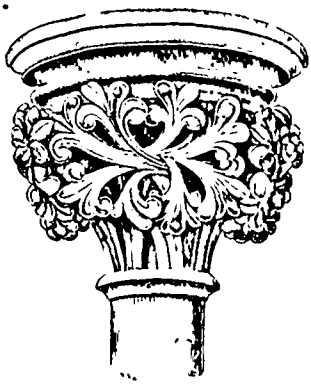
	PAGE	PLATE
ABBEY OF JUMIÈGES, NORMANDY.		
 Jumieges. In the ruins of the abbey of Jumièges in Normandy there are several capitals ornamented with foliage painted on a plain surface; this painting is clearly of Norman character and date, and as the foundation of the abbey is known to be early, they have long been supposed to be of that period: (the church was consecrated in 1067.) But it has recently been discovered by accident that this painting is executed on plaster, and that under the plaster is some rude and early sculpture, similar to other early Norman capitals as already described; the painting is therefore of *late* Norman date, and it agrees much better with the character of late Norman sculpture than with the early date to which it has been usually assigned.		
Bloxham, Oxfordshire, c. 1190	—	49
The same may be said of this as of Burton Latimer.		
Woodford, Northamptonshire, c. 1190 . . .	—	ib.
In this the foliage has a more decided Early English character, but the abacus still partakes of the Norman.		
Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	109	—
This, though one of the capitals of an Early English door, has some Norman character about it which shews its early date.		
Nun Monkton, Yorkshire, c. 1200 . . .	110	—
This is from a window of a very curious little church, and is of early date. The abacus is square in section, but is indented on the lower edge, which gives it a very singular appearance. The dripstone shews the nail-head, and the chamfer is filled with tooth-ornaments.		
Hereford cathedral, c. 1200	109	—
This beautiful and early example of the capital of a small shaft has the nail-head and tooth-ornament on its mouldings.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, choir, c. 1200 .	—	50
This portion of the cathedral is one of the earliest, as it is also one of the most beautiful specimens of this style which we possess. The foliage throughout is marked by the greatest boldness and freedom, and		

CAPITALS.	PAGE	PLATE
in the example here given the combination of the capitals of the slender detached shafts with that of the solid pillar in the centre is highly ingenious and beautiful, the abacus of the capital serving at the same time as a band to the vaulting shaft which is carried through without any other ornament.		
S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, c. 1200 . . .	—	50
This is the same in general design, and has evidently been copied from those in the choir of the cathedral, but the abacus is different in form.		
Another example from a window-jamb in the same church	110	—
Rushden, Northamptonshire	109	—
A small example from the sedilia, of the same character as the last.		
Naseby, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 . . .	—	49
This is of later character; the introduction of heads among the foliage was used occasionally both in this and the succeeding styles.		
Desborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 . .	—	50
This is of early date, and is strong and massive in its form, but is a good specimen of the style as found in country churches.		
COGENHOE, NORTHANTS.		
Another curious example is here introduced from Cogenhoe, as besides its singular character, it is a specimen of the early introduction of armorial bearings in this situation, the arms being those of Sir Nicholas de Cogenhoe, the founder of the church, who died in the time of Edward I. See Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 349. It is also an early instance of the introduction of heads as part of the ornament of the capital, which is more frequent in Decorated work, though occasionally found in Norman.		
Lincoln cathedral, Presbytery, c. 1260 . . .	—	ib.
This belongs to a later period, but is equally beautiful; nothing can exceed the grace and elegance of the foliage in this portion of the building. The shafts in the example given are relieved and ornamented by small knots of foliage rising from the centre shaft, and partly overlying the detached ones.		



Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire.

CAPITALS.



Presbytery, Lincoln.

The greatest variety of design occurs in the capitals of this building, and an additional example is here introduced to illustrate another form of foliage.

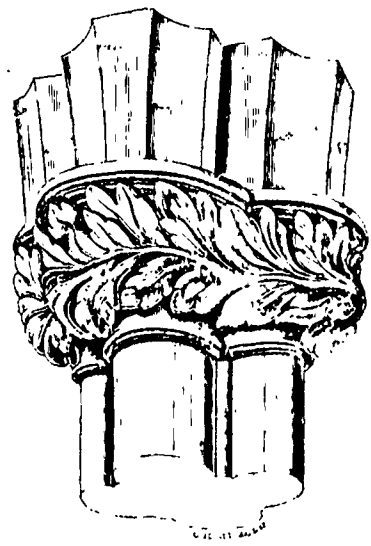
There is no mistaking the decided Early English character of this foliage, and of the other details of the Presbytery of Lincoln, although the windows have bar-tracery, which is considered, in one sense, as marking the commencement of the Decorated style.

	PAGE	PLATE
Warmington, Northants., c. 1280 (two examples) .	—	49

These capitals support the wooden groined roof of the beautiful church to which they belong. It is rather late in the style, but all its details are worth studying; perhaps 1260 would be a more correct date than the one given in the plate. A set of drawings of this church has been lately published by Mr. Caveler.

	PAGE	PLATE
DECORATED. Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 .	—	51

This curious example is early in the style, and belongs to the geometrical period, of which the east window of the church is a good specimen.



Harrington, Northamptonshire, c. 1300.

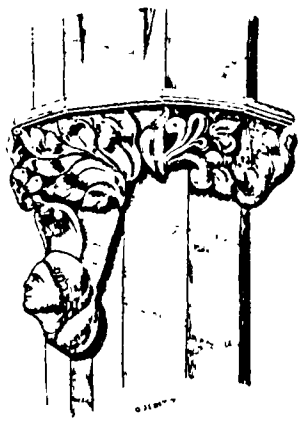
	PAGE	PLATE
Another capital from the same church .	110	—
Cottingham, Nottinghamshire . .	111	—

Is an example of similar character to the first from Hampton Poyle.

Harrington, Northamptonshire, circa 1300.

The example here given is of the same early period, but is singular from the character of its foliage, which runs round the bell in the manner of a wreath. The other capitals in the church have the oak and vine leaves.

CAPITALS.



Christ Church, York.

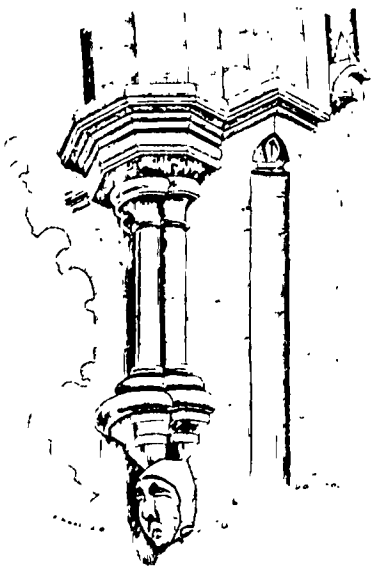
	PAGE	PLATE
Christ Church, York. A corbel for carrying the arch mouldings is combined with this capital in a similar manner to one of those on Plate 99. It is also singular in having no neck-mould.		
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . . This is a good plain example without any thing peculiar, though probably of somewhat later date than here assigned to it.	—	51
Beverley minster, circa 1320. (Two examples) . . . Shewing the varieties of Decorated foliage.	—	ib.
Sandhurst, Kent . . . . . A good example of a form of very general occurrence.	110	—
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1360 (misprinted 1300) . . This capital is from the interior of the west end, and though of good Decorated character itself, the work in which it occurs is of transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.	—	ib.
Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300 . . . . This is taken from the very beautiful screen at the entrance of the choir, all the details of which are exquisitely fine.	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Wellingborough, Northants., c. 1450 . This is a very good and characteristic example of a plain capital. It occurs in the chancel.	—	52
Newark, Nottinghamshire, c. 1380 . . . This is one of the capitals of the nave, which are all of similar character, and are very unusual.	—	ib.
Stoke in Teignhead, Devonshire, c. 1480 . . This shews a peculiarity which is of frequent occurrence in the Perpendicular of Devonshire, that is, the abacus instead of overhanging as usual, recedes and allows the greatest projection to the foliage, which thus appears more like a band than a capital.	—	ib.

CAPITALS.	PAGE	PLATE
Cromer, Norfolk, c. 1420	—	52
The singularity of this example consists in the small foliated arches by which the capital is connected with the mouldings of the pillar, but which produce a very good effect. The church is a fine one, but displays the localisms of Norfolk architecture.		
Piddleton, Dorsetshire, A.D. 1505	—	ib.
This is a good example for shewing the capitalling of the small shafts, while the main mouldings of the arch are carried down the pillar.		
Upwey, Dorsetshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
This is another example of the localisms of Perpendicular in the south of England. The capital in the form of a canted square is carried over the whole of the mouldings and shafts of the pillar.		
Ewelme, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	111	—
Cloisters, Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1450	ib.	—
Both these are capitals of small shafts, and are good general forms.		
CASEMENT, or hollow moulding	113	—
CHAMFER	117	—
CHAMFER-TERMINATION. Exton church, Rutland. Abbey barn, Glastonbury. Court-lodge, Godmersham, Kent	ib.	—
——— Haseley, Oxon	118	—
See also MOULDING-TERMINATION	—	136
CHAMPE	ib.	—
From the tomb of Richard, earl of Warwick.		
CHESTS. EARLY ENGLISH. Stoke Dabernon, Surrey	—	53
Graveney, Kent	124	—
Church Brampton, Northamptonshire	125	—
DECORATED. Gimmingham, Norfolk	126	—
Huttoft, Lincolnshire	—	ib.
FLAMBOYANT or FLEMISH. Guestling, Sussex	—	ib.
Two from Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire	ib.	—
CHEVRON	128	—
See also ZIG-ZAG and MOULDINGS	—	114
CHIMNEY. EARLY ENGLISH. Abingdon abbey, Berks, c. 1250	—	54

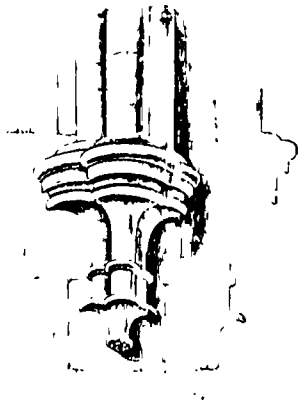
	PAGE	PLATE
CHIMNEY. Aydon castle, Northumberland, c. 1280	—	54
DECORATED. Sherborne abbey, Dorsetshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
Chepstow castle, Monmouthshire	128	—
Exton, Rutland, c. 1350	—	ib.
Northborough, Northumberland, c. 1340	—	55
Burford, Oxfordshire	129	—
PERPENDICULAR. Sherborne, Dorsetshire	ib.	—
Tisbury, Wiltshire	ib.	—
Thornbury castle, A.D. 1514	—	ib.
Layer Marney, Essex, c. 1530	—	ib.
Tonbridge school, Kent, c. 1560	—	ib.
The three last specimens are executed in moulded brick, which was extensively used in the time of Henry VIII.		
Plans of double chimneys	130	—
CINQUEFOIL. Two specimens	133	—
CLEAR-STORY. Section to explain	134	—
Windows. DECORATED. Witney, Oxfordshire. Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire, exterior and interior	ib.	—
See also vol. ii. Plate 260.		
COFFER. Iron. In the possession of Walter Long, Esq.	137	—
COFFIN. ROMAN. In the museum at York	ib.	—
Bishop Ralph, Chichester cathedral, A.D. 1123	138	—
Temple church, London	ib.	—
Lincoln cathedral, tomb of the little S. Hugh	ib.	—
COLUMN. Classical and Mediæval	—	56
With the names of their respective parts. The Composite column is from the arch of Titus at Rome.		
CONSOLE. Palace of Diocletian	142	—
COPING. Of tile. Little Wenham hall, c. 1260. Three examples	ib.	—
CORBELS. NORMAN. Kirkstall abbey, c. 1150	—	57
TRANSITION. Oakham castle, Rutland, c. 1180	—	ib.
Broadwater, Sussex, c. 1180	144	—
Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	—	ib.

CORBELS.	PAGE	PLATE
EARLY ENGLISH. S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, c. 1200. This is in the east wall, and has been an altar-bracket.	—	57
Acton Burnel, Shropshire, c. 1260. Rievaulx abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	58
Transept, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	59
Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, c. 1200	—	ib.
Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	60
Wells cathedral, c. 1250	—	61
East Dereham, Norfolk, c. 1280	143	—
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277. (Two examples)	—	ib.
Melrose abbey, Scotland, c. 1350	—	58
Caldecot, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	59
Melrose abbey, c. 1350	—	ib.
Crick, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1350	—	60
Two from S. Aldate's, Oxford, south aisle, A.D. 1336	—	ib.
Northmoor, Oxon, c. 1320. This supports the inner arch of the window.	—	61
Early PERPENDICULAR. Thornton abbey, gateway, Lincolnshire, c. 1380	—	59
PERPENDICULAR. Duston, Northamptonshire, c. 1450. This is one of the corbels of the chancel; it is of wood and painted. The rest of the corbels are similar in character, and all represent performers on musical instruments. There are corbels of this kind also at S. Sepulchre's, Northampton.	—	60
Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, circa 1450. A blacksmith with his hammer and pincers.	—	ib.
Hall, Christ Church, Oxford, A.D. 1529	—	58
Another on the staircase to the same, A.D. 1640	—	ib.
S. Mary's church, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	61

CORBELS.	PAGE	PLATE
York cathedral, c. 1450 . . . . . Two additional examples are here introduced.	—	61
Polebrook, c. 1200. This gives also another variety of the chamfer termination, and a mask.		
Norwich cathedral . This represents a hart lying in the water, and is intended as a rebus of Walter Lyhart, the bishop by whom this part of the cathedral was built.	143	—
CORBEL-TABLES.		
NORMAN. Romsey church, Hants, c. 1180 . .	—	62
EARLY ENGLISH. Romsey, Hants, c. 1220 . . In this example the corbel with the tooth-ornament is regularly alternate with the others; it is taken from the north side of the church, but the head is brought from another situation for the sake of variety.	—	ib.
Portsmouth, c. 1230, or rather earlier probably . . In this example the corbels are all taken from the south side of the church, though not in the exact order here represented. The church was begun about 1180, but probably not finished until after 1200.	—	ib.



Polebrook, Northamptonshire.



Lincoln.

	PAGE	PLATE
CORBEL-TABLES. Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	—	62
Salisbury cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
Hartlepool, Durham	144	—
CORBIE-STEPS. From a house at Cologne, of the twelfth century	ib.	—
CORNICES. DECORATED. Tower of S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1280	—	63
This date is probably rather too early, the exact age of this very beautiful tower and spire is not known, but must be about 1300.		
Chancel of Grantham, Lincolnshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Altar-screen, Winchester cathedral	146	—
PERPENDICULAR. Ensham, Oxfordshire, c. 1450. Bp. Beckington's chantry, Wells cathedral, 1465. Gateway of the Close, Wells, 1505	—	ib.
CORONA	147	—
CREDENCE. DECORATED. Kidlington, Oxfordshire	148	—
Woodford, Northamptonshire	ib.	—
PERPENDICULAR. Fyfield, Berkshire, c. 1500	—	64
This has been removed from its original position in the north-east corner within a few years. The mark of it in the plaster is still visible.		
S. Cross, near Winchester, c. 1460	—	ib.
Wooden table of the time of James I., Chipping-Warden, Northamptonshire	149	—
CREST. Exeter cathedral, (this is of lead)	150	—
CREST-TILES. Leverington, Cambridgeshire, crest of stone-roofed porch	151	—
Easton, Hampshire	ib.	—
CROCKETS. EARLY ENGLISH. Two from Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240	—	65
Choir, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	ib.
This is from the large piers of the choir, and is there used on the central pillar between the slender detached shafts. See Plate 150.		
Westminster abbey, c. 1260	—	ib.
This is an ornament used in one of the mouldings of the chapter-house door, but in form and character it corresponds very closely with an Early English crocket.		

	PAGE	PLATE
CROCKETS. Presbytery, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 . . . . This is taken from the shafts of the arcade in the presbytery. It rises from the centre one, and lies partly over the detached ones, producing a very rich effect. See Plate 150.	—	65
DECORATED. Hawton, Nottinghamshire, c. 1320 .	—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1330	—	ib.
Guisborough, Yorkshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	66
Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300, from the chapter-house	—	ib.
Ditto, ditto, a second example	151	—
PERPENDICULAR. S. Mary's, Beverley, on south porch, c. 1390. S. Alban's abbey, c. 1420. Crick, Northants, c. 1420. Litcham, Norfolk, c. 1450. The two last are of wood	—	ib.
FLAMBOYANT. Clery, near Orleans; and Villequier, near Candebec, Normandy	210	—
CROSSES. EARLY ENGLISH. Warkton, Northamptonshire, c. 1250. Peterborough cathedral, A.D. 1238, (two examples.) Warmington, Northants, c. 1260 .	—	67
Peterborough cathedral. Cheltenham. Ickford, Buckinghamshire	152	—
DECORATED. Horsepath, Oxfordshire, c. 1250. Asthall, Oxon, c. 1350. Cranford S. John, Northamptonshire, c. 1350. Merton college chapel, Oxford, c. 1300. Morton, Lincolnshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Winchester cathedral, c. 1354	—	68
PERPENDICULAR. Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire, c. 1460. S. John's hospital, Northampton, c. 1450. Coombe, Oxfordshire, c. 1450. Rotherham, Yorkshire, c. 1450. Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, c. 1500. Pinhoe, Devonshire, c. 1450	—	ib.
Oxford, Merton college chapel, transept . .	ib.	—
Yarnton, Oxfordshire, churchyard cross . .	153	—
Higham Ferrars, Northants., capital of market cross .	154	—
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S. Margaret's at Cliffe, near Dover, Kent, c. 1130	—	ib.
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This church is modern, but this old doorway has been preserved and rebuilt in the wall of the vestry.		
Iffley, Oxfordshire, c. 1140	—	ib.
Or more probably 1160. See the grounds for this date in Archæolog. Journal, vol. iv. p. 219.		
Fordington, near Dorchester, Dorsetshire, c. 1160	—	73
This is a very curious example. The sculptures have evidently		

DOORWAYS.	PAGE	PLATE
been cut after the door was built, and appear to have been drawn on the surface, and only so much of it cut away as would give relief to the figures. The kite-shaped shields and nasals shew sufficiently its Norman date.		
Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, c. 1160 . . .	—	73
Penmon, Anglesea	—	74
The Welsh antiquaries are generally inclined to assign a very early date to this and similar examples. The probability however seems to be that they are more likely to be later than earlier than corresponding examples in England. The very thick abacus is often a mark of early work, but it is also frequently only a sign of rude country work, or a provincialism. It is difficult to find a dated example of stone sculpture in this country before the twelfth century, to which period the Norman doorways with sculpture in the head almost invariably belong.		
Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, c. 1150 . .	—	ib.
Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, c. 1150 . .	—	ib.
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 . . .	—	ib.
This doorway is very late Norman, almost of transition character; the head of it affords a good example of reticulated masonry, which is not very common in England.		
Fritwell, Oxfordshire, c. 1150. Kirkham priory, Yorkshire, c. 1150. Newington, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 .	—	75
Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 . . .	—	ib.
This is quite of transitional character, the lozenge moulding with the points projecting and standing clear approaches very near to the tooth-ornament; the capitals are more Early English than Norman. The door retains its original iron-work. For the mouldings see . .	—	120
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EARLY ENGLISH. Lutton, Huntingdonshire, c. 1200 .	—	76
This form is to be found in all the styles, but most frequently in the Early English. (See note, p. 43, vol. i.)		
Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 . .	—	ib.
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1260 . .	—	ib.
Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1220 . . .	—	77
The square form and the mouldings of the abacus mark this as early in the style.		
Irchester, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 . .	—	ib.
An example of the use of stones of different colours, for the sake of		

DOORWAYS.	PAGE	PLATE
variety, which prevails so much in this district of Northamptonshire. In this the door-head is formed of alternate light-coloured and brown stone.		
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DECORATED. Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, c. 1320. Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1304	—	ib.
Banbury, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	80
This doorway is now destroyed; an account of it will be found in Beesley's History of Banbury, from which this engraving is borrowed: the work contains several other architectural engravings and a good deal of useful information.		
Dunchurch, Warwickshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
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This transept was built by John Kemp, a fellow of the college, afterwards successively bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, archbishop of York, and Canterbury. This part of the chapel was re-dedicated to S. John the Baptist, in 1424.		
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440	—	ib.
——— Section of mouldings	—	129
The contract for this church is dated in 1435, but it was not completed before 1440.		
Beckley, Oxfordshire, c. 1450. Old, Northamptonshire, c. 1450	—	82
S. Erasmus' chapel, Westminster	182	—
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Lincoln cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
These are both good examples of the most usual form of finials in this style, which are varied by having greater or less richness in the foliage.		
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277	—	ib.
This is from the pinnacle of the piscina in the ante-chapel.		
Wimborne minster, Dorsetshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Winchester cathedral, c. 1300.		
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PERPENDICULAR. Magdalen college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1456. Chittlehampton, Devonshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
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FINIAL—DOMESTIC, or HIP-KNOB.		
Northborough, c. 1320. Two examples from Barn, Bath Hampton, c. 1350. Wolverton hall, Dorset, c. 1500. Shrewsbury, c. 1580. Castle inn, Cambridge, c. 1620	—	86
Friar gate, Derby	254	—
The ornamental finish of gables of mediæval houses. The two last are of wood, and shew the usual mode of ornamenting the gable of a timber house.		
FIREPLACE. NORMAN. Rochester castle, c. 1130. Conisborough castle, c. 1170	—	87
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Aydon castle, Northumberland, c. 1270	—	88
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FLAMBOYANT STYLE.		

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Boss. Notre dame la Riche, Tours, c. 1500. (Description of Plates, p. 11.)

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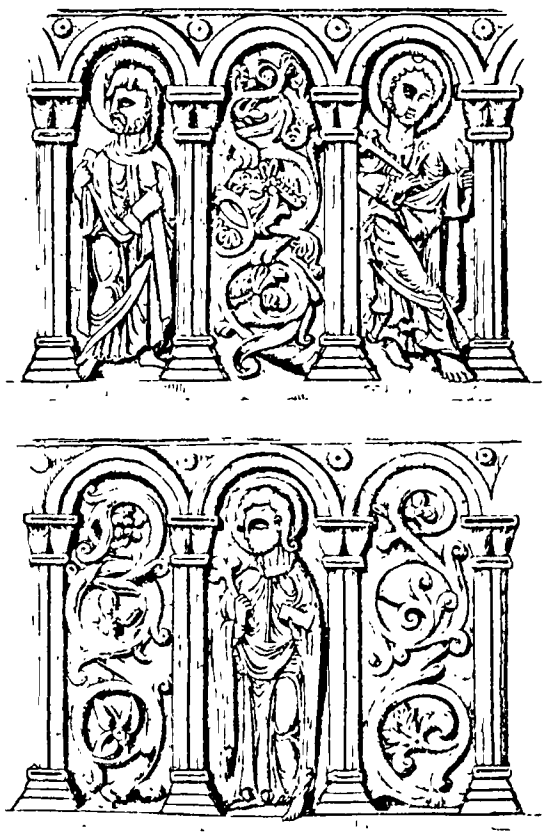
GRECIAN IONIC. Erectheum, and cabled flutes .	ib.	—
FOIL-ARCH. Trefoil opening. Trefoil arches. Cinquefoil arch	ib.	—
FONT. NORMAN. Coleshill, Warwickshire, c. 1150 .	—	89

Arcade from do., see Plate 8.

This is a very curious and remarkable example, and is valuable for the arcade filled with rich foliage with which it is surrounded, part of which is given under ARCADE, and the rest here. The form of the nimbus is remarkable.



Coleshill, Warwickshire. (details, c 1150

FONT.	PAGE	PLATE
It is only the bowl which is Norman, and it has been placed on a later shaft, which is also of a different kind of stone.		
EARLY ENGLISH. S. Giles's, Oxford, c. 1220. . .	—	90
Remarkable for the boldness of the tooth-ornament.		
Lackford, Sussex, c. 1250	—	ib.
DECORATED. Offley, Hertfordshire, c. 1350 . .	—	91
Window tracery either of the whole window or only the head was a frequent ornament of Decorated fonts.		
Stanwick, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
This has been a very rich example, but has lost its shaft and been much mutilated. It stands in a very interesting church.		
Wymington, Bedfordshire, c. 1380 . .	213	—
This is late in the style and is from a remarkable church, the date of the erection of which is tolerably well ascertained. See a pillar from the same church, Pl. 148; part of the roof, p. 399.		
PERPENDICULAR. Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440	—	92
A very usual form of a Perpendicular font.		
Bradford Abbas, Dorsetshire, c. 1480 . . .	—	ib.
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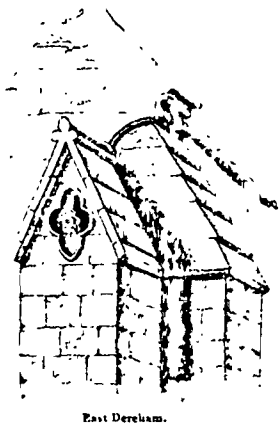
FRITHSTOOL, FRIDSTOOL, or FREEDSTOOL. Beverley minster	221	—
GABLE. West end of Bede-house, Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire	223	—
George Inn, Salisbury, c 1320 or 1350. Salisbury, A.D. 1360. Eltham palace, Kent, c. 1490 . .	—	93
These three are all examples of the gables of timber houses, and might more properly perhaps have been called Barge-boards, which see.		
Shrewsbury abbey, c. 1350. Newgate, York . .	59	—


East Dereham.

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Another example from a buttress at East Dereham is here introduced.		
GALLERY. DECORATED. Exeter cathedral, c. 1300 .	—	94
This is a stone gallery in the north transept.		
FLAMBOYANT. Burgos, Spain, c. 1500 . . .	—	ib.
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GURGOYLE. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277. Howden, Yorkshire, c. 1350. Horsley church, Derbyshire, c. 1450. S. Alkmund's church, Derby, c. 1450. S. Cuthbert's, York, c. 1450 . . .	228	—
	—	95
Stony Stratford, Warwickshire, c. 1480 . .	—	ib.
This is from the ruined church of S. Mary Magdalen. The tower, which is the only part standing, is of excellent proportions and worth studying.		
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HAMMER-BEAM	247	—
Single and double hammer-beam roof . . .	394	—
HAUNCH. Door, Jubbergate, York . . .	248	—
A beautiful example of a rich timber doorway, of which there were many remaining in York, but they are now fast disappearing.		
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HOODMOULD TERMINATIONS. NORMAN. Malmsbury abbey, Wilts, c. 1150	—	98
This is a very characteristic ornament, and is of frequent occurrence in Norman work.		
EARLY ENGLISH. S. Benedict's, Lincoln, c. 1250	—	ib.
Stanwick, Northamptonshire, c. 1230	—	ib.
Garsington, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	—	ib.
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277	—	ib.
This appears to be the head of Edward I., in whose reign the chapel was built.		
Rushden, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Chippenham, Wilts, c. 1460. Layer Marney, Essex, c. 1520	—	ib.
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		PAGE	PLATE
IMPOST. CONTINUOUS and DISCONTINUOUS.	S. Crux, York . This is very curious. The annexed plan, in which A shews the pier and B the arch mouldings, will explain the junction of the two suites of mouldings more clearly.	—	99
	S. Helen's, Stonegate, York . This is partly continuous, but the outer mouldings are carried on a corbel.	—	ib.
IONIC ORDER.	Capital from the Erectheum, Athens .	267	—
IRON-WORK.	Part of a door, Winchester cathedral . N.B. The woodcut is turned so as to place the top of the figure on the left hand.	—	100*
	Monument of Queen Eleanor, Westminster abbey, A.D. 1294 . . . . . A very fine example of that period, very similar in character to that on the chapter-house door, York.	—	ib.
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	Escutcheons on doors . . p. 198 and	199	—
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	CRAMP, Westminster abbey . . .	269	—
	Nail-head. Henry VII.'s chapel . . .	ib.	—
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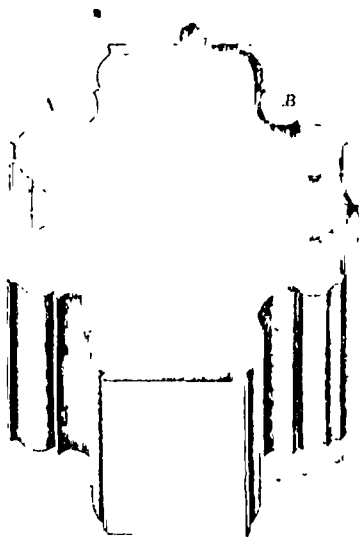

Section of pillar and arch-mouldings

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—— Stancheon, Crick church, Northamptonshire . .	271	—
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Part of screen, south transept, Winchester cathedral .	ib.	—
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LAVATORY. Chapter-house, Selby, Yorkshire, c. 1250.		
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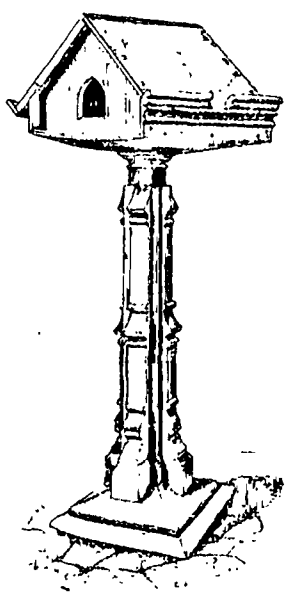
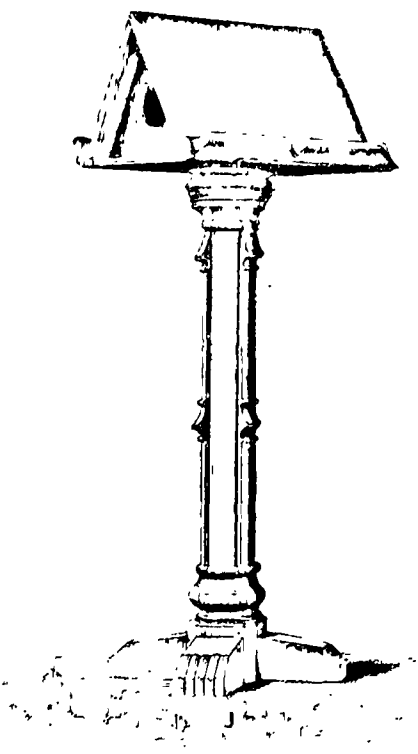
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1350	—	103
This with its screen occupies the last bay of the south aisle of the choir at its junction with the eastern transept. The fire-place belonging to it is inserted in the Early English arcade, and the original chimney still remains on the outside.		
Cloisters, Norwich .	—	ib.
In this instance there are two lavatories adjoining, and they are of fifteenth century date, and have been inserted with their niches and panelling, under the Decorated arches of the cloisters.		
LETTERN. Bury church, Huntingdonshire, c. 1300 .	—	104
A curious and early example, and may probably be somewhat earlier than the date here given.		
Ramsey church, Huntingdonshire, c. 1450 .	—	104
The book is chained to the desk as mentioned in the text.		

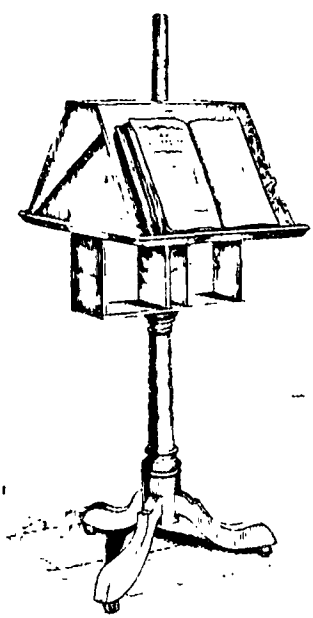


Lettern, Lingfield, Surrey.

LETTERN.	PAGE	PLATE
S. Michael's, Norwich	285	—
Detling, Kent	ib.	—
A very rich example of unusual form, having all the four sides sloping instead of two as is usual.		
S. Gregory's, Norwich. A brass eagle . .	286	—
S. Crux, York	ib.	—
Lingfield, Surrey, (last page.) Albury, Hertfordshire.		
Two good examples of plain Perpendicular work.		
Islip, Oxfordshire.		
A very plain and rather singular example of the revived use of the lettern in the time of Charles II. It formed part of the furniture of the chancel built by Dr. South. The book of Homilies is placed upon it, and it may have been originally intended for that purpose, according to the Injunctions.		



Albury, Hertfordshire



Islip, Oxfordshire.

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These stones are laid edgeways.		
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Wide jointed. White tower, London	—	ib.
This is early Norman work, and is a valuable example. The same kind of joint occurs in the work of Remigius, at Lincoln.		
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This shews the junction of the early Norman or wide jointed masonry with the later or fine jointed, and is valuable for fixing dates.		
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DECORATED. Coffin-slab. Bredon, Worcestershire .	310	—
This is a very remarkable example. It is now placed upright against the wall in the chancel. For description, see Archæol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 90.		
S. Stephen's, Bristol	311	—
A Decorated monument, or high tomb, with effigies and canopy. For a description, see Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 82, but the monument is evidently of earlier date than there assigned to it.		
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This example is given as shewing several peculiarities, viz., a doorway of the most usual form, a horse-shoe arch within a square label and having its Arabic inscriptions from the Koran, an arcade, windows, and lastly a singular form of battlement.		
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Egg and Anchor	193	—
NORMAN. Fire-place, Newcastle castle, Northumberland, c. 1080	—	111
This is an early example of the billet moulding, as the castle was built by order of Robert, duke of Normandy. The mouldings are very simple.		
West front, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1090	—	ib.
This is the section of an arch at the west end, which was the work of Remigius the first bishop. The ornament under the dripstone is very characteristic of early work.		
Square billet, Ardenne abbey, Normandy	316	—
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.
The ornaments of this, the flat billet and sunk lozenge, which are shallow and require little skill in the execution, bespeak the early character of this example. This is the work of Ernulph.		
Arch, choir, Peterborough cathedral, c. 1140	—	ib.
A good example of plain Norman.		
Binham, Norfolk	315	—
Norwich cathedral	ib.	—
Peterborough cathedral, (two examples)	ib.	—
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1178	—	ib.
This is from the work of William of Sens, and a comparison of this with the one above it, which is from the same part of the cathedral but of later date, will shew the progress which had been made between the two periods. In the first the work is of the most simple design and the work shallow, while in the last a more elegant outline has been given, and the cutting is bold, deep, and finished. See Willis's Canterbury, p. 88.		
Western transept, Ely cathedral	—	ib.
The keeled moulding on the angle of this shews a late date, and a tendency to transition.		
S. Mary's guild, Lincoln, c. 1140	—	112
This building, which is commonly called John of Gaunt's stables, has a fine entrance gateway, of which this is a section. It is remarkable		

MOULDINGS.	PAGE	PLATE
on several accounts, first the sunk roses or flowers on the dripstone; secondly, the ornament in the hollow, which, at first sight, closely resembles the tooth-ornament, but differs from it in several respects, and particularly in its want of projection, the angles formed by the sides being very obtuse and the centre flat. The same ornament occurs in the west doorway of the cathedral, which was the work of Bishop Alexander about 1140. The next peculiarity is the moulding which occurs twice in the section. This is a round with a groove or channel taken out on its most projecting part.		
S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1140; arch on the tower .	—	112
The section here given is that of an arch on the exterior of the west side of the tower, the original intention of which does not seem to have been well understood. It is, however, most probable that it was the arch of the original west window. The church is a celebrated example, and this arch will fully bear out its reputation. The details are extremely beautiful and varied, and worked with great delicacy but not much depth.		
Window, Moyes's hall, Bury S. Edmund's, c. 1160 .	—	ib.
Door, Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 . .	—	ib.
Ambrosden, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 . . .	—	ib.
These are all good specimens of late Norman work.		
MOULDINGS and ORNAMENTS. Early NORMAN .	—	113
These examples are brought together for the purpose of shewing what were the general modes by which ornament was produced in the early Norman buildings. It will be seen that this was in general accomplished by making the simplest forms possible, two sets of oblique lines crossing each other, and then from the centres of the lozenges thus formed cutting away the stone slopingly to the points, and thus by lowering one set giving relief to the alternate ones. By these means the lozenges at Old Sarum, Deeping, and Walmer, and the hatchings at Westminster, have been produced.		
White tower, tower of London, A.D. 1081 . .	—	ib.
This is the abacus of the capital described on Plate 45. The ornament consists of the cable, and a variety of what is sometimes called star moulding. This is formed by drawing the diagonals of a square and cutting down the intervals.		
Clemping, Sussex, c. 1100	—	ib.
This ornament consists merely of a set of hollow squares which have been cut down in the manner above described.		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Remains of Old Sarum. In the wall of the north gate of the Close, Salisbury, c. 1120	—	113
In the walls of the Close and in some of the interior walls of the cathedral at Salisbury, are built in many stones carved with Norman details, some of early and some of later date. These must evidently have been brought from the cathedral of Old Sarum when it was pulled down and the present structure built. The specimens here given are from the north gate of the Close, and from the character of their ornaments have evidently belonged to the older portions of the ancient cathedral.		
Deeping S. James, Lincolnshire, c. 1120 . .	—	ib.
This shews a raised lozenge, and single zig-zag.		
Walmer, Kent, c. 1120	—	ib.
Has the sunk lozenge and double billet.		
Transept, Winchester cathedral, A.D. 1090 . .	—	ib.
This has been called a prismatic billet. It is produced by marking out squares on the three sides of the moulding, and cutting away the alternate spaces, and has much the effect of bricks set end-ways and corner-ways.		
Westminster hall, A.D. 1097	—	ib.
This is called the hatched or saw-tooth ornament; it is here worked on the three faces of the string.		
Southwell minster, Nottinghamshire, c. 1100 . .	—	ib.
The first of these is an arch-moulding, and shews the ornament mentioned before, and also a singular one of double cones or fusils lying side by side, and which produce a curious effect. The second is an ornament on a capital.		
NORMAN. *Zigzag* or *chevron*	—	114
This Plate presents an assemblage of varieties of the zigzag, the most characteristic ornament of the Norman period. See also pp. 128 and	525	←
North Hinksey, Berks	—	ib.
This is a common form; the mouldings consist of a hollow and a round cut on the plane of the wall.		
Guibray, Normandy	—	ib.
Shews the zigzag projecting, that is, cut with salient and re-entering angles.		
Fresne, Camilly, Normandy	—	ib.
Has the two varieties forming a hollow lozenge between.		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Bredgar, Kent Has the nail-head on two of the mouldings.	—	114
West door, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1140 This is from the elaborate work of Bishop Alexander, in the time of Stephen, and is remarkable for exhibiting an ornament very similar to, though not identical with, the ball-flower, and another which was afterwards used in Early English work. Very similar ornaments occur in France, in late Norman work, as at Notre Dame, Paris.	—	ib.
New Romney, Kent Shews another variety of the projecting zigzag.	—	ib.
Iffley, Oxfordshire A series cut on a plain surface.	—	ib.
Hadiscoe, Norfolk This is a very singular example, the zigzag being reversed and cut across the moulding.	—	ib.
Andover, Hants Combined with the scallop.	—	ib.
Beaulieu, near Caen, Normandy Is an example of the mode of filling up the zigzag in rich work.	—	ib.
Barfreston, Kent Is a very curious example. It is cut on two planes, that on the lower one forming a regular zigzag, while that on the upper is interrupted, and forms alternate lozenges with the lower one.	—	ib.
Sutterton, Lincolnshire Shews a very good but unusual mode of ornamenting the zigzag.	—	ib.
Cable. Romsey, Hants This moulding is used in almost all periods of Norman work.	—	115
Twining stem. Wimboltsham, Norfolk This is another variety of the same, but not so common.	—	ib.
1. *Beaded*, 2. *Twisted panel.* Durham cathedral Is an unusual variety of the same type.	—	ib.
Billeted cable. Jew's House, Lincoln Is another variety, but ornamented with the billet.	—	ib.
Intersecting and cable. S. Georges de Boscherville	—	ib.

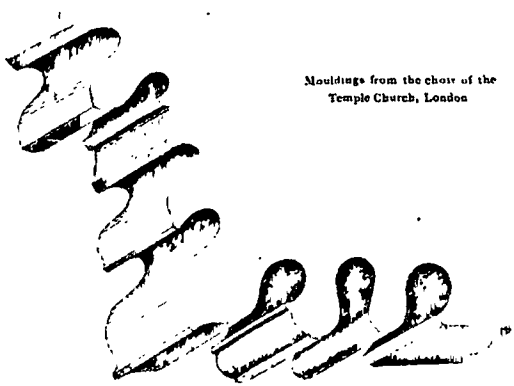
MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Nail-head. Upton S. Leonard's, Gloucestershire	—	115
The nail-head being an ornament easily cut, was much used in almost all periods of Norman work, and also in the earlier examples of Early English capitals, &c., and may be safely considered as the origin of the tooth ornament.		
S. Contet, near Caen, Normandy	—	ib.
This and another of similar character are generally used in late or transition work, as at Glastonbury abbey, and at Hargrave, Plate 120.		
Star. Herringfleet, Suffolk	—	ib.
This ornament, which is formed by cutting down in a sloping manner the intervals between a square and its diagonals, is much used in abaci and similar situations.		
Lozenge. Tickencote, Rutland	—	ib.
This church has a very rich chancel-arch, from which this moulding is taken. The lozenge is formed by the junction of two zigzags.		
Enriched Lozenge. Montivilliers, Normandy	—	ib.
In this the spaces in the lozenges are merely sunk.		
Segmental Billet. Abbaye aux Dames, Caen	—	116
Nebule and Billet. S. Contet-les-Caen	—	ib.
Roll Billet, double. Binham Priory, Norfolk	—	ib.
Square Billet, double. S. Augustine's, Canterbury	—	ib.
Segmental and square Billet. S. Mary's, Leicester	—	ib.
Billet and studded. Llandaff cathedral	—	ib.
The billet in its various forms being merely the retaining or cutting away of alternate portions of any given moulding, was an ornament easily executed, and therefore extensively used in all periods of Norman work. In the Abbaye aux Dames it is a half round laid on the flat faces of a three-sided moulding. In S. Contet, Binham, and Llandaff, it is cut on round mouldings, at S. Augustine's on a square, and at S. Mary's, Leicester, is alternately a half round and half square.		
Cloisters, Peterborough cathedral	—	ib.
This is a very singular ornament, and consists of two rows of stones, the semicircular ends of which project at right angles from the wall, but it produces a very good effect.		
Bredgar, Kent	—	ib.
This is the nail-head cut alternately on the upper and lower face of a three-sided moulding, and is another example of what might be easily converted into a tooth ornament, and the same may be said of		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Iffley and North Hinksey. The indented is much used in transition work, and sometimes in Early English.		
Indented. 1. Iffley, Oxfordshire. 2. S. Nicholas, Norwich	—	116
Ditto, North Hinksey, Berks	—	ib.
Beak-head. S. Ebbe's, Oxford	—	117
Cat's-head. Tickencote, Rutland . . .	—	ib.
Ditto, West door, Lincoln cathedral . . .	—	ib.
Ditto, Charney, Berks	—	ib.
See also CAPITAL, Nun Monkton, p. 110.		
These are all varieties of a mode of ornament much used in the richest period of Norman for ornamenting doorways, windows, and arches. The one from Lincoln is from the rich door of Bishop Alexander, and shews the double as well as the single head. Very fine examples of both occur also at Iffley.		
Bird's head. S. Cross, Hants	—	ib.
This occurs on a window, and is a very beautiful variation of the mode of filling up a zigzag.		
Scolloped. Hadiscoe, Norfolk. Castor, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
The scollop is an ornament frequently used either by itself or in combination with others.		
Interrupted arched. S. Alban's abbey church . .	—	ib.
Label corbel-table. S. Julian's, Norwich . .	—	ib.
Nebule corbel-table. S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln .	—	ib.
Binham Priory, Norfolk	—	ib.
These are two varieties of the waved line or nebule which is not unfrequently used as a corbel-table.		
Pellet. Door, Iffley, Oxfordshire . . .	—	118
The doors and arches of this fine church present a great variety of details, two of which are here given; viz., the pellet, which is an ornament very frequently in use, and the rose, which is more unusual.		
Studded. Hales, Norfolk	—	ib.
Fir-cone or Fir-apple. Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire .	—	ib.
This is a variety of the pellet, but being cross-hatched gives it the appearance of a fir-cone.		
Rose. Door, Iffley, Oxon	—	ib.
Ditto, Nun Monkton, Yorkshire . . .	—	ib.
Is another variety, and occurs here in transition almost Early English work. A form very similar is found in the work of Bishop Alexander		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
at Lincoln, Plate 114, in the Early English work in the choir at Lincoln as a hoodmould termination, and again at S. Mary's, Beverley, Plate 127. It seems therefore to have been a favourite form, though it is impossible to say what it is intended to represent.		
1. *Diamond frette.* Lincoln cathedral, c. 1140 .	—	118
The two examples here given occur in the work of Bishop Alexander so often mentioned.		
Chain. S. William's chapel, York . . .	—	ib.
The chain moulding is not common, and the chapel from which this was taken is now entirely destroyed.		
Double cone. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire . .	—	ib.
This is not of common occurrence; an example differently arranged is shewn in Plate 113.		
Triangular frette or *dovetail.* Ely cathedral . .	—	ib.
2. *Embattled.* Lincoln cathedral . . .	—	ib.
Trellis and *Medallion.* Malmsbury abbey . .	—	119
These two ornaments are much used in rich Norman work, the first for enriching the shafts, and the latter for the arches of doors, &c., where the medallions are generally filled with the signs of the zodiac and other subjects.		
Open heart and *Antique.* Jew's House, Lincoln .	—	ib.
These, the second of which is an evident imitation of Grecian ornament, are taken from the fine twelfth-century house known as the Jew's House in Lincoln, and which appears to be of about the same date as the next example.		
3. West door, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1145 . .	—	ib.
The work of Bishop Alexander. The specimen here given is an abacus of one of the shafts.		
Overlapping. S. Margaret's, York . . .	—	ib.
This is an uncommon and very curious example, the ornament appearing to lie over the mouldings which are seen through the openings.		
Patricksbourne, Kent	—	ib.
These appear to belong to the same class as Malmsbury.		
4. West door, Lincoln, c. 1145	—	ib.
This is another example from the work of Alexander so often mentioned. It, as well as the three following examples, have a strong resemblance to the tooth ornament, but the differences are pointed out in Plate 112.		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Patricksbourne, Kent	—	119
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1180	—	ib.
From the so-called baptistery at Canterbury. (See Willis's Canterbury cathedral, p. 82.)		
NORMAN and TRANSITION	—	120
The whole of the examples in this Plate are transitional.		
Nun Monkton, Yorkshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
This is taken from a small but highly interesting and curious church, which is for the most part Early English, but has many portions which have more or less of Norman or Transition character about them, and of this class is the west doorway from which this section is taken. It is an excellent specimen of transition, though it has more of Norman than Early English character. The profile retains the general square form of the Norman, but the angle moulding is keeled, and the hollows on each side are enlarged. The ornament is an enriched zigzag which overlies the keeled moulding, allowing it only to be seen through the intervals. (See Arch. Journal, vol. iv. p. 131.)		
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1178	—	ib.
This is a rib-moulding from the work of William of Sens, and has much of transition character about it, for though in general appearance it is Norman, the deep hollows of the moulding and the almost entire loss of the original squareness of the whole mass, approximate it to Early English.		
Ratcliffe, Bucks, c. 1180	—	ib.
In this again the zigzags form lozenges, but they are not pierced as in the last example. An obtuse tooth ornament is used in the dripstone.		
Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
The ornament here is produced by the meeting of two zigzags on the angle, and by cutting away the stone of the alternate spaces they are left detached, and the large round moulding shewn underneath. A small tooth ornament is also used.		
Hargrave, Northamptonshire, c. 1200	—	ib.
In this almost all Norman features have disappeared except the disjointed chevrons which lie over the hollow mouldings. The tooth is used, and the mouldings are more rounded than in the preceding examples.		
Glastonbury abbey, c. 1180	—	ib.
This is a portion of one of the doorways, and is of transition charac-		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
ter, but the foliage of this very interesting ruin is of the most rich and varied design.		
EARLY ENGLISH Chancel-arch, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	—	121
West door, Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200 . .	—	ib.
In these are distinct features of transition. In the chancel-arch the square Norman form and the transition keel moulding are both evident. In the doorway, though the square outline is still retained, it is cut up into so many mouldings and deep hollows, that it is no longer transition, but genuine Early English, though certainly *early* in the style.		
Great Addington, Northamptonshire . . .	—	ib.
This has little of transition remaining except the zigzag, and, although round-headed, is an Early English arch in the rest of its details.		
Courtlodge, Godmersham, Kent, c. 1260 . .	—	ib.
Netley abbey, c. 1250	—	ib.
North door, Kidlington, Oxon, c. 1250 . . .	—	ib.
These are all genuine Early English, and exhibit the characteristic, deeply undercut rounds and deep hollows.		
Diagram of Early English mouldings. See pp. 316 and	317	—
Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1225 . . .	316	—
Temple church, London, A.D. 1240 (two examples) .	—	122
The first of these exhibits the filleted rounds, and the second has a very singular grooved moulding which appears to be of early character. Another moulding from the same church is here introduced, which is a still better example of Early English.		



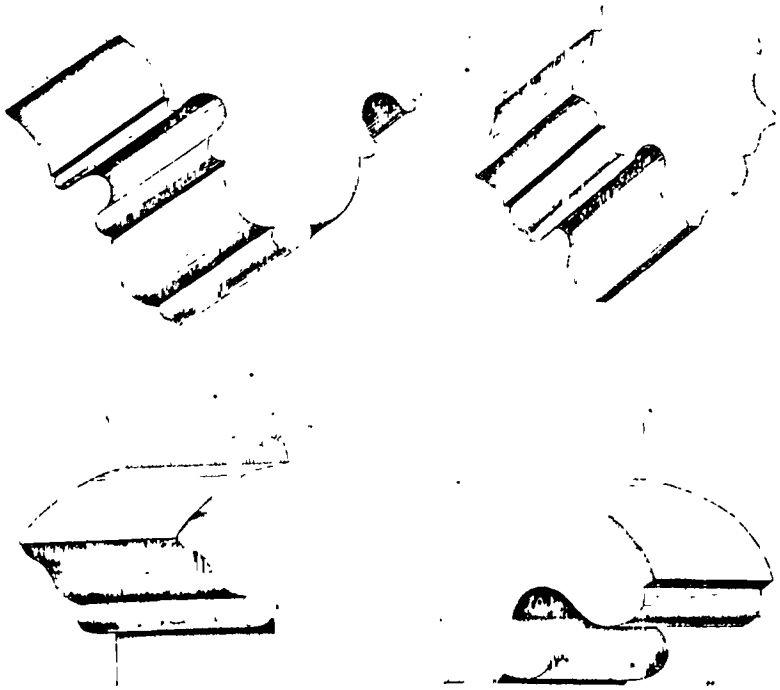
Mouldings from the choir of the Temple Church, London

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Woodford, Northamptonshire	—	122
Is a particularly good specimen of this period.		
College church, Brackley, Northamptonshire . .	316	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. TOOTH ORNAMENT. Lincoln cathedral.	—	123
This is from the doorway of the north aisle of the choir. This and the next shew two of the most usual plain forms.		
Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire . . .	—	ib.
Peterborough cathedral.	—	ib.
The tooth in this example being used at long intervals, produces a very singular effect.		
Stone, Kent	—	ib.
Binham priory, Norfolk (four examples) . .	—	ib.
These are taken from the west front of this interesting building.		
Dunstable priory	—	ib.
West door, S. Cross, Hants . . .	—	ib.
These shew some of the numerous varieties of ornament which this originally simple form gave rise to, and it would be curious to trace it from the simple nail-head until it was lost in the Decorated foliage of the next style.		
DECORATED. TOOTH ORNAMENT. Southwell minster, Notts. Cherrington, Warwickshire . . .	—	ib.
These are Decorated examples, the first occupies the cornice of the chapter-house, and the latter is from a monument.		
EARLY ENGLISH. ORNAMENTED. Lincoln cathedral, A.D. 1200 (two examples)	—	124
As before observed, this cathedral is particularly rich in light and elegant foliage. The first example is a specimen of this. The foliage is entirely undercut, and lies completely detached from the hollow moulding. The second consists of a series of roses, and is from the doorway of the north aisle of the choir.		
Ely cathedral, A.D. 1200	—	ib.
Galilee, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1220 . . .	—	ib.
Is a portion of the doorway leading into the transept. It consists of two round and two angular mouldings, but the latter are cut into tooth ornaments and the former into trefoils, and produce altogether a most rich effect.		
Hythe, Kent, c. 1220	—	ib.
This is part of a string under the east window, and is very singular.		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
It consists of a series of squares enclosing circles and quatrefoils, which are very deeply cut, so that the centres stand in very bold relief.		
Peterborough cathedral, c. 1240	—	124
Winchester cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
Transition. Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1280 n.	—	122
Window, north aisle, Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1280	—	ib.
Both these sections, particularly the first, belong to the transition or geometrical period.		
Bishop Bridport's tomb, Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1246.	—	124
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	—	ib.
Old organ-screen, Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1258 (two examples)	—	ib.
Ely, Peterborough, Winchester, Warmington, and Salisbury shew different applications of the characteristic trefoil, and other varieties of foliage.		
DECORATED. Ely cathedral, c. 1330	—	125
Howden, Yorkshire	—	ib.
Selby, Yorkshire	—	ib.
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
By comparing this plate with that of the Early English, it will be seen that there is a great difference of character. The hollows are not so deep, and the rounds are scarcely undercut, and the fillets are more common. The one from Headington exhibits a moulding which seems to be peculiar to this style. This is what may be called a *sunk chamfer*, and consists of a chamfer with a small square cut on its upper and lower edge, and thus by the light and shade produced adding greater distinctness to the outline.		
East window, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	126
Door, N. aisle, Great Haseley, c. 1350	—	ib.
Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Door, Kiddington, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Window, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Window, Little Wenham hall, Suffolk, c. 1300	—	ib.
The whole of these examples exhibit different varieties of the scroll moulding in their hood-moulds, and the first one from Haseley shews also the inner arch of the window, or as it is sometimes called, rear arch, or escoinson arch.		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

The following examples from S. Stephen's chapel are introduced here, as being particularly good, and somewhat different from any given in the Plates.

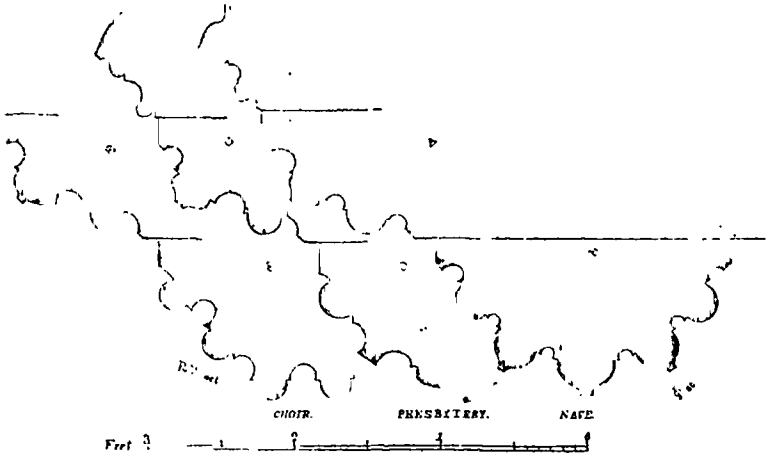


S. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, 1330—1353.

	PAGE	PLATE
The work is indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for these four sections of *mouldings.*		
Broughton church, Oxon, (two examples) . .	317	—
Middleton Cheney, Oxon	ib.	—
Chacombe, Northamptonshire	318	—
Swelled chamfer	ib.	—

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

York cathedral.



Arch mouldings, York.

	PAGE	PLATE
A section of the arches of the nave, (c. 1300,) presbytery, (c. 1370,) and choir, (c. 1390,) of York, is introduced here on account of the characteristic form of the mouldings, which consist chiefly of filleted rounds and small hollows. (Willis's Arch. Hist. of York Cathedral, p. 23.)		
Ornamented. DECORATED. Hawton, Notts, c. 1300 .	—	127
The chancel from which this is taken is of early Decorated or geometrical character, and contains some of the richest and most beautiful work of that period which we possess, and of which the finial, Plate 85, is a specimen.		
West door, York cathedral, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
This is from the very rich west door, and shews a variety of the four-leaved flower, which is, next to the BALL FLOWER, (Plate 21,) the most characteristic ornament of the Decorated period. Wells, Oxford, and Coggs, shew the simple and more common forms of this flower, while that from Wellingborough, which is taken from the beautiful east window, Plate 247, shews a still richer example.		
Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300 . . .	—	ib.
These are taken from the chapter-house, the work of which is exquisite.		
Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1300 . .	—	ib.

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
S. Mary's, Beverley, c. 1300	—	127
This has been referred to before under Plate 114.		
Door, Adderbury, Oxon, c. 1330	—	ib.
Is a very fine church, the south doorway, from which this is taken, containing a great variety of rich detail.		
Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300	—	ib.
Lady Chapel, Wells cathedral, c. 1330	—	ib.
North window, Coggs, Oxon, c. 1350	—	ib.
Latin chapel, Oxford cathedral, c. 1350	—	ib.
Dorchester church, Oxfordshire	318	—
This is the moulding of the doorway on page 180, vol. i. The centre member is remarkable, being grooved and ornamented with the four-leaved flower.		
Steventon church, Berkshire	ib.	—
PERPENDICULAR. Door of refectory, cloisters, Norwich, A.D. 1415	—	128
Pier-arch, presbytery, Norwich, A.D. 1480	—	ib.
West door, Emneth, Norfolk	—	ib.
Nave, Winchester cathedral	—	ib.
Hen. VIIth's chapel, Westminster abbey	—	ib.
West door, Iselham, Cambridgeshire	—	ib.
This is a plate of the most characteristic forms of mouldings of this style, and differences will be best understood by comparing them with the plates of the preceding styles. The cloister, Norwich, shews the small rounds and shallow hollows so frequently met with. Emneth, Winchester, Westminster, and Iselham shew a form which is very much used, the double ogee or brace-moulding, which consists of two ogees cut in opposite directions. Westminster and Iselham shew also the deep wide hollow so often met with in doors and windows. Winchester shews the most common form of hoodmould.		
Window, east end of north aisle, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1430	—	129
This shews more clearly the wide hollow in windows and doorways, and is altogether a very characteristic example.		
Clerestory window, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440	—	ib.
West door, Fotheringhay, A.D. 1440 (two examples)	—	ib.
West window, Fotheringhay, A.D. 1440	—	ib.
All the details from this church are valuable from the date being so well known, because the contract for the building of it is still extant. The		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
doorway (Plate 81) exhibits good examples of the boutel or round moulding. The centre one is here finished with a capital to carry the arch mouldings, and the other two have bases and run round the square door without capitals,		
Door, Heavitree, Devonshire, c. 1480 . . .	—	129
Ornamented. Porlock, Somersetshire, c. 1460 . .	—	130
Porlock and S. Alban's in this, and Heavitree in the last Plate, shew the introduction of the square form of ornament which succeeded the four-leaved flower of the last style.		
Combe in Teignhead, Devonshire, c. 1500 . .	—	ib.
Is a good specimen of the style of wood-carving in Devonshire.		
Monument, Wells cathedral, A.D. 1465 . .	—	ib.
S. Alban's, Hertfordshire, A.D. 1447 . . .	—	ib.
S. Frideswide's shrine, Oxford cathedral, c. 1480 (two specimens)	—	ib.
These are taken from the stone portion of the beautiful shrine in the cathedral. The first example is a variety of what is generally called the Tudor flower, but it is not detached as it commonly is.		
Whitchurch, Somersetshire, c. 1480 . . .	—	ib.
S. Alban's, Hertfordshire, c. 1480 . . .	—	ib.
West end of nave, S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488 .	—	ib.
Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, A.D. 1510 . .	—	ib.
Balliol college, Oxford	318	—
Brace moulding	319	—
Undulating moulding	ib.	—
S. Mary, Overee, Southwark, c. 1480 . . .	ib.	—
FLAMBOYANT. Nave arches, Abbeville . . .	—	131
Nave arches, S. Trinité, Falaise . . .	—	ib.
Nave arches, S. Pierre, Coutances . . .	—	ib.
Side window, church at Villequier . . .	—	ib.
Window on south side, S. Trinité, Falaise . .	—	ib.
Window, church at Clery	—	ib.
These are selected from various French churches, and exhibit the peculiarities of the mouldings. The thinness and great projection of those at Coutances, Villequier, and Falaise, are very remarkable.		
MOULDINGS OF BASEMENTS. EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	132

MOULDINGS OF BASEMENTS.	PAGE	PLATE
Southwell minster, Nottinghamshire, c. 1220 . .	—	132
The first is from the choir of Lincoln, and is remarkable for the great boldness of its mouldings by which that portion of the building is characterized. Southwell, though not so bold, is a very good example.		
DECORATED. Leadenham, Lincolnshire, c. 1330 .	—	ib.
Grantham, Lincolnshire, c. 1330 . . .	—	ib.
These are both marked by the distinctive mouldings of the style, but the one from Leadenham is unusually rich.		
PERPENDICULAR. New College, Oxford, A.D. 1386.		
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	ib.
MOULDINGS OF STRINGS. NORMAN. Peterborough cathedral, c. 1140	—	133
Ely cathedral, c. 1140	—	ib.
These are both from large fine buildings, and are highly ornamented, but though *strings* are frequently cut in various ways, they are more commonly plain and of the form of the abacus, that is square with the lower side chamfered, or with both sides chamfered.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Choir, Lincoln, c. 1200 . .	—	ib.
S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, c. 1220 . . .	—	ib.
The first is from the choir at Lincoln, Plate 38, where it is very much used. The second, the sharp-keeled moulding, is a very common form, and much used in country churches.		
Romsey, Hampshire, c. 1250	—	ib.
Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240	—	ib.
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277	—	ib.
Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, c. 1360 . . .	—	ib.
Warmington, Warwickshire, c. 1350 . . .	—"	ib.
Finedon, Northamptonshire, c. 1340 . . .	—	ib.
Merton and Finedon exhibit two forms of the roll moulding. They are both much used, particularly the latter. Warmington is unusually deep and bold.		
PERPENDICULAR. Magdalene college, Oxford, A.D. 1480	—	ib.
Wilby, Northamptonshire, c. 1450 . . .	—	ib.
These are two of very common occurrence. The one from Magdalene does not differ materially from that at Sedgebarrow, except that the latter has greater boldness of curve in the upper moulding, and a chamfer instead of a small round moulding below.		

	PAGE	PLATE
MOULDINGS OF RIBS. NORMAN. Gloucester crypt, A.D. 1100 (two examples)	—	134
The first example exhibits a massive square rib without mouldings, the next is little more than circular.		
TRANSITION. Oxford cathedral, c. 1180, and Glastonbury abbey, c. 1190	—	ib.
Is a form of very frequent occurrence.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1250 .	—	ib.
S. Saviour's, Southwark, c. 1250 (two examples) .	—	ib.
Temple church, London, A.D. 1240	—	ib.
Four different forms are here given, but those from Salisbury and S. Saviour's are the most usual.		
DECORATED. Gloucester cathedral, c. 1300, and c. 1318. (Two examples.)	—	ib.
The second is the most general form, but it is here decorated with the ball-flower, which gives it greater richness. (See Plate 221.)		
PERPENDICULAR. New College, Oxford, A.D. 1386 .	—	ib.
Divinity School, Oxford, c. 1450	—	ib.
These are both good and common forms. Another, perhaps more usual one, is the New College one with a plain round substituted for the filleted moulding.		
FLAMBOYANT	209	—
MOULDING TERMINATIONS. Warmington, Northamptonshire	—	135
Westminster abbey	—	ib.
Salisbury cathedral	—	ib.
Rothwell, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Canterbury cathedral	—	ib.
Finedon, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Bayham abbey, Sussex	—	ib.
Pitsford, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Finedon, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
This Plate exhibits the various modes used in the Early English and Decorated styles of ornamenting the junction of a chamfer and a square. The chamfer, sometimes plain and sometimes hollow, is much used on the inner splays of windows and in door jambs, and indeed in every situation where it was necessary for the admission of light or for the		

MOULDING TERMINATIONS.	PAGE	PLATE
sake of effect to take off the square angle. The junction of these has been laid hold of as an opportunity of adding ornament to plain surfaces, and the ingenuity and beauty with which this has been executed is surprising. One of the most elegant is that from Warmington, which is filled up with Early English foliage. The one from Finedon shews the most usual mode of finishing the upper and lower terminations of the chamfer of a window splay, that at Rothwell is on a large scale in the window in the tower, and the one from Salisbury is on a buttress.		
MULLIONS. EARLY ENGLISH. Spire, Witney, Oxon, c. 1250. (See Plate 258)	—	136
Plain mullions, early and late	821	—
DECORATED. Spire, S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1280. (See Plates 154 and 258)	—	ib.
Choir, Merton college chapel, A.D. 1277. (See Plate 242)	—	ib.
S. Michael's, Oxford, c. 1300. (See Plate 239) .	—	ib.
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1320. (See Plate 239) .	—	ib.
Oxford cathedral, c. 1320 and c. 1355. (Two examples.)	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Westminster hall, c. 1380 . .	—	ib.
New College chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1386 . .	—	ib.
Merton college chapel, A.D. 1424. (See Plate 253) .	—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1450	—	ib.
Burford, Oxfordshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
MULTIFOIL ARCH	322	—
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NEWEL. Belsay castle	325	—

NORMAN STYLE.

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Arcade . pls. 6,7	and	8	Capital, pp. 108, 828;		
Arch . pls. 14	and	15	and pls. 45	and	46
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—— ornaments .	—	27	Cusp . . .	—	69
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Billet . .	75	116	327; and pls. 71	to	75
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Screen	—	181
Sedilia	—	187
Strings	—	133
Tabernacle	—	196
Tower	—	210
Turret pls. 214 and		215
Triforium	—	216
Vault pls. 218 and		219
Window, pls. 224, 225, 229 and		262
Zigzag	—	114

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Fourteenth century. S. Augustine's, Canterbury	181	—
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Fifteenth century. Henry VII.'s chapel	269	—
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ORGAN. Fifteenth century	332	—
ORIEL WINDOW. Vicar's Close, Wells	333	—
OVOLO. Moulding	334	—
PANEL. EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral	335	—
DECORATED. Tomb of Lady Montacute, 1355, Oxford	336	—
Aymer de Valence, 1324, Westminster	—	137
John of Eltham, 1334	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Sir Giles Daubeny, 1508	—	ib.
Ruthel, bishop of Durham, 1522	—	ib.
John Langston, Esq., 1487, Caversfield, Bucks	—	ib.
Font, Little Walsingham, Norfolk, c. 1500	—	ib.
Colchester, c. 1500	—	138
Layer Marney hall, Essex, c. 1530	—	ib.
Shewing the linen pattern.		
Layer Marney hall, (two other examples.)	—	ib.
Norwich cathedral	337	—

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PARAPET. Norman. S. Etienne, Caen, c. 1160 ..	—	139
Early English. Salisbury cathedral, c. 1250. Panelled .	—	ib.
Decorated. Tower of S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1280, or 1300. With pierced trefoils . . .	—	ib.
S. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, A.D. 1337. Pierced, with a waving line	—	ib.
Beverley minster, c. 1350. Ornamented with diaper-work	—	ib.
Merton church, Oxon, c. 1380. With sunk panelling .	—	ib.
Raunds, Northamptonshire, c. 1360. With a small Decorated battlement	340	—
Perpendicular. S. Peter's, Dorchester, c. 1450. Battlemented	—	ib.
S. Peter's, Oxford, c. 1420. With sunk quatrefoils .	—	ib.
Thornbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1540. With open work and pinnacles	—	140
Flamboyant and Foreign Decorated. S. Giles, Caen	340	—
Abbey of Ardennes, near Caen . . .	—	ib.
S. Trinité, Falaise	—	ib.
S. Gervaise, Falaise. (Two specimens.) . .	—	ib.
PARGETTING. Part of Bishop King's house, Oxford, A.D. 1628. The date is cut on the wood-work .	—	141
From a house in the High-street, Oxford, A.D. 1642 . This house was pulled down in 1842.	—	ib.
In the Corn-market, Oxford, c. 1620 . . .	—	ib.
At Banbury, Oxfordshire	341	—
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PENDANT. Ottery S. Mary, Devonshire, c. 1500 .	—	142
Collumpton, Devon, A.D. 1526 . . .	—	ib.
Divinity School, Oxford, A.D. 1490 . . .	—	ib.
Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, A.D. 1510 .	—	ib.
Christ Church hall, Oxford, A.D. 1528 . .	—	ib.
PENDANT POST. Burford, Oxfordshire . .	345	—
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire . . .	ib.	—

THE PERPENDICULAR STYLE.

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Base	62	26
Battlement	67	—
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Bell-cot	—	34
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—— three or more lights, p. 349; and pls. 253	and	254
—— of spire . .	—	258
—— of tower .	—	259

PERPEYN WALL. Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 . . 351 —

This is one of the dwarf walls or solid screens which divide the chapels on the east side of the transept.

PEW. DECORATED. Dol, Brittany, c. 1300 . . 353 —

A very curious and early example, with early Decorated tracery.

PERPENDICULAR. Irchester, Northamptonshire, c. 1450. — 143

Finedon, Northamptonshire, c. 1450 . . — ib.

These two are very fine examples of wooden panelling. At Finedon, nearly the whole church still has its original open seats of this character.

Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, c. 1500 . . . — ib.

A late but very good and uncommon specimen, ornamented with foliage; this engraving is repeated by accident in the text, p. 352.

Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1450 . . . — ib.

A good example of an end pew with the return and diagonal buttresses, ornamented with the monograms of the name of Christ.

Milverton, Somersetshire, c. 1540 . . . — 144

The arms on this pew are those of Henry VIII.; on another corresponding exactly with this is the date 1540 as part of the ornament.

Braunton, Devonshire, c. 1500 . . . — ib.

This is one of a set of fine old pews with which this church is fitted, on several of them are the different instruments of the crucifixion; on this one the ladder and the hammer are represented. These implements are often called the emblems of the crucifixion, and are most exten-

PEW.	PAGE	PLATE
sively employed as ornaments in mediæval work. These and the five wounds were called the coat armour of the Church, and are constantly represented on shields, as an armorial bearing.		
Great Tew, Oxfordshire, c. 1500 . . . . This church has been repewed of late years, the present example is one of the old pews which were removed at that time.	—	144
Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, c. 1500 . . . . The whole of this church is fitted with fine old pews of the same character as this one, but of a great variety of patterns, no two being alike. A series of engravings of them has been published by the Oxford Architectural Society.	—	ib.
Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1360 . . . . The moulding of the rail of this pew appears like Decorated work. A working drawing of it has been published by the Oxford Architectural Society.	—	145
Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1450 . . . . A good example of plain work rather early in the Perpendicular style: a working drawing of this has also been published, and it has been extensively copied.	—	ib.
Elkstone, Gloucestershire, c. 1350 . . . . This pew has a very early appearance, and may perhaps be as old as the fourteenth century. Examples of this early period are however extremely rare.	—	ib.
Cubberley, Gloucestershire, c. 1520 . . . . A good example of the linen panel, which is generally of the time of Henry VIII., to which period the greater part of our ancient pews clearly belong.	—	ib.
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, A.D. 1510 . . . . The abbot's crozier with the name of Richard Bewforeste on a scroll shew this pew, or rather stall desk, to have been erected by that abbot, whose brass is on the floor in front of it.	—	146
Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire, c. 1520 . . . . The very singular series of poppies in this church, of which a specimen is here given, are believed to be unique, the costume of the heads marks the time of Henry VIII.; the diaper-work cut upon the face of the pew is also unusual at that period.	—	ib.
Binham priory, Norfolk, c. 1500 . . . . The wavy line of the open-work at the back of this pew gives the idea of Decorated work, but the other details do not agree with that period. The poppies representing infants swathed are very curious.	—	ib.

	PAGE	PLATE
PILLAR. Norman. S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1140	356	—
Geddington, Northamptonshire, c. 1150 . .	—	147
Islip, Oxfordshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
Appleton, Berkshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
Notwithstanding the dwarfish and heavy character of the two last examples, they belong to the period of transition, as shewn by the mouldings of the bases, and they have pointed arches.		
Four plans . . . . 356 and	357	—
Early English. Lincoln cathedral, choir, c. 1200 .	—	ib.
The crockets between the main pillar and the detached shafts are a very unusual feature, they are shewn also in the section of the pillar, Plate 150.		
Salisbury cathedral, choir, c. 1250, or rather perhaps 1225, the year that the eastern part was consecrated	—	ib.
This example shews the detached shafts.		
Salisbury cathedral, nave, c. 1250 . . .	—	ib.
In this the shafts are attached.		
Welford, Northamptonshire, c. 1250 . . .	ib.	—
A good example of the rather clumsy character which we frequently find in country churches, even in this elegant style.		
The Minstrel's Pillar, S. Mary's, Beverley . .	ib.	—
This engraving is presented to the work by the liberality of J. H. Markland, Esq., of Bath, it is taken from his valuable little work, the "Remarks on English Churches, and on the expediency of Sepulchral Memorials subservient to pious and Christian uses," in the hope that this beautiful example of the good taste of the minstrels of those days, may induce others to go and do likewise. How much better it would be for all parties, if the executors of a person deceased, would enquire if the church in which it is proposed to erect a monument to his memory could not be improved by a new window, a new porch, or a new pillar, which might serve for the monument, instead of the hideous pagan deformities, or the mere patches of black and white marble with which our churches are commonly disfigured.		
Decorated. Orton-on-the-hill, Leicestershire, c. 1350 .	—	148
Wymington, Bedfordshire, c. 1380 . . .	—	ib.
S. Michael's, Oxford, c. 1380	—	ib.
Wymington is an uncommon and curious example from having channels cut in the face of the pillar, and not carried through to the		

PILLAR.	PAGE	PLATE
capital. The other two are of the kind commonly found in country churches, and which with slight variations belong to all the styles.		
Plan of pier	358	—
PERPENDICULAR. Old, Northamptonshire, c. 1450 .	—	148
A very common Perpendicular pillar with four shafts attached, each with its separate capital and base, the hollow moulding between them continued from the arch to the plinth.		
Stogumber, Somersetshire, c. 1500 . . .	—	ib.
In this example the mouldings of the capital and base are continued round the pillar, and not broken into separate shafts, the foliage is also continued round as a band, and the abacus recedes, according to the fashion of the west of England.		
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	ib.
A good specimen of the ordinary clustered pillar of this style.		
PILLAR, SECTIONS OF. NORMAN. Rochester cathedral, c. 1150 or 1160, (two examples) . .	—	149
S. Margaret's at Cliffe, Dover, c. 1150 . . .	—	ib.
Islip, Oxon, c. 1200, Transition. (See Plate 147) .	—	ib.
Cathedral, S. Die	—	ib.
S. Etienne, Nevers	—	ib.
These two foreign examples are given to shew the comparison, they are probably of rather later date as well as later character than the English examples above.		
Diagrams . . . . 356 and	357	
EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, choir, c. 1190 or 1200	—	150
See the capital on Plate 50.		
Lichfield cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
Roche abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1250 . . .	—	ib.
Finchale priory, Durham, A.D. 1266 . .	—	ib.
Ruskington, Lincolnshire, c. 1250 . pls: 150	and	151
Two examples, both of which shew the tooth ornament introduced on the body of the pillar, between the shafts.		
S. Saviour's, Southwark, c. 1250 . . .	—	ib.
Bicester, Oxfordshire, c. 1260	—	ib.
Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire, c. 1240 . . .	—	ib.
See the capital of this pillar on p. 17 of the Descriptive Index.		
EARLY FRENCH. Eu, Normandy, c. 1230 . .	—	150

PILLAR, SECTIONS OF.	PAGE	PLATE
Cathedral, Chartres, c. 1220 (two examples)	—	151
These three examples shew the similarity between Early English and Early French work, and yet the difference in the manner of working the two styles; in the French there is greater simplicity, massiveness and boldness of character, in the English more elegance, and more ornament.		
DECORATED. Westminster abbey, nave	—	152
Berkeley, Gloucestershire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Manchester cathedral, c. 1380	—	ib.
The last is a particularly fine example of the clustered pillars, and of the boldness with which the hollows were cut into the heart of the pillar.		
PERPENDICULAR. Arundel Sussex, c. 1450. Manchester cathedral, c. 1450	—	153
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440	—	ib.
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	ib.
Cromer, Norfolk	—	ib.
See CAPITAL, Plate 52.		
FLAMBOYANT. Clery	—	ib.
A round pillar with shafts attached, but of very different character from the Perpendicular.		
Abbeville	—	ib.
This is a common Flamboyant pillar, the hollows are so shallow as to produce little more than a wavy line, and the projections scarcely cast any shadow.		
PINNACLE. EARLY ENGLISH. Oxford cathedral, c. 1220	—	154
These four curious and early pinnacles have lately been rebuilt with the upper part of the spire, and have lost much of their original character in the process.		
Peterborough cathedral, c. 1238	—	ib.
Bampton, Oxfordshire, c. 1240	—	ib.
In this elegant spire, the usual positions of the pinnacles at the four angles of the tower, are occupied by figures, of which this is one; the other three represent saints. The shafts and capitals are of Early English character, the latter with an imitation of the volute; the bases are ornamented with figures of animals.		
Battle church, Sussex	360	—

PINNACLE.	PAGE	PLATE
DECORATED. S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1300 . . .	—	ib.
This celebrated and beautiful cluster of pinnacles is now being rebuilt (June 1860), the lower part with the canopies very faithfully restored, the upper part from the set-off had been previously rebuilt in the time of Charles I., and it is impossible to say how far the original design had been then exactly copied, but they are here represented as they are believed to have been originally built, preserving the proportions and the outlines exactly as they were handed down to us from the time of Charles I., and restoring the details only. In the new pinnacles a second set of canopies is introduced at the set-off, and the upper part of the pinnacle is carried up six feet higher than it was before. For other details of this beautiful tower and spire see the cornice, Plate 63; a mullion, Plate 136; the parapet, Plate 139; one of the spire lights, Plate 258. The exact date is not known but is believed to be from 1280 to 1300.		
PERPENDICULAR. John of Gaunt's palace, Lincoln .	361	—
S. Stephen's, Bristol	359	—
The projecting wing of this pinnacle is now destroyed, but at Thornbury (Plate 140) they still remain: this appears to have been a fashion in late examples of the rich Perpendicular churches in the west of England. This is a curious example of a kind of turret, or pinnacle, not uncommon in rich towers in the west of England, having a flying or hanging buttress at the outer angle. For other pinnacles see also PORCH, Plate 165, and p. 209; PARAPET, Plate 140; TURRET, p. 50; MONUMENT, p. 311.		
PISCINA. NORMAN. Crowmarsh Giffard, Oxfordshire, c. 1120	—	155
Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1160 . . .	—	ib.
Towersay, Buckinghamshire, c. 1150 . . .	—	ib.
Ryarsh, Kent, c. 1150	—	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	—	156
Rushden, Northamptonshire, c. 1250 . . .	—	ib.
Cowling, Suffolk, c. 1260	—	ib.
This example is remarkable for the richness of the mouldings.		
Warmington, Northamptonshire . . .	361	—
DECORATED. Fyfield, Berkshire, c. 1350 . .	—	ib.
Long Wittenham, Berkshire, 1300 . . .	—	ib.
A curious example of a piscina and monument combined, having a diminutive effigy across the basin.		

PISCINA.	PAGE	PLATE
Cumnor, Berkshire, c. 1320	—	156
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, c. 1350	—	157
Blythford, Suffolk, c. 1300	—	ib.
These two are examples of the angle-piscina, which is not very common, though more so in some districts than in others, as in Bedfordshire.		
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, c. 1310	—	ib.
Stanford in the Vale, Berkshire, c. 1310	—	158
A very singular example with a reliquary above connected with it, and forming part of one design.		
Great Addington, Northamptonshire	362	—
Binsey, Oxfordshire	ib.	—
PERPENDICULAR. Tackley, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	—	ib.
Seton chapel, Scotland, c. 1450	—	ib.
It will be observed that this example, like others from Scotland, differs considerably from either of the English styles, though more like the Perpendicular than any other.		
Cobham, Kent, c. 1490	—	ib.
POPPY-HEAD, or POPPIE. All Souls' college chapel, Oxford, (two examples,) c. 1450	—	159
Clifton Campville, Staffordshire	—	ib.
Merrow, Surrey	366	ib.
This is an example of the fleur-de-lis form of poppy-head, which is common in country churches, and being worked very plain it is often difficult to tell the age of them, some are supposed to be as early as the Early English and Decorated styles, but the greater part are Perpendicular.		
Cumnor, Berkshire	ib.	—
Christ Church, Oxford, (four examples)	—	160
These four are all now in the Latin chapel, but have been brought from the choir, and belong to two different periods. The two upper are part of Wolsey's work, and have his badges upon them, the other two are considerably earlier, and the set of stall desks of which these form a part, are ornamented with the emblems of the four Evangelists, which, though common in most parts of our churches where ornament was used at all, are not common in detached sculpture of this kind.		

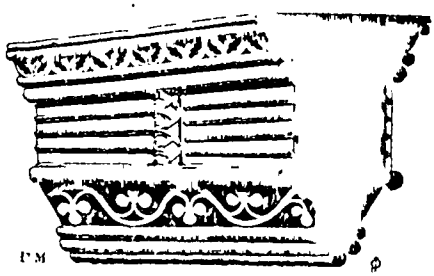
	PAGE	PLATE
PORCH. NORMAN. Kelso, Scotland, c. 1160 . .	—	161
A fine specimen of a shallow porch with an enriched gable.		
Sherborne, Dorsetshire, c. 1160 . . .	—	ib.
The window is an insertion, and the parapet an addition in the Perpendicular style, c. 1450.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Barnack, Northamptonshire, c. 1250 .	—	162
Skelton, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	ib.
These two are both fine examples, the latter has an unusually rich doorway.		
Uffington, Berkshire	367	—
DECORATED. S. Alban's abbey, Hertfordshire . .	—	163
The inner arches and the doorways are Early English, the outer arch is good Decorated.		
Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
The outer arch and the tabernacle over it are enriched with the ball-flower.		
Warblington, Hampshire, c. 1350. Aldham, Essex, c. 1350	—	164
These two are of timber; porches of this description are common in some parts of the country, especially in Herefordshire, and there is a good example at Long Wittenham in Berkshire.		
PERPENDICULAR. All Saints', Stamford, Lincolnshire, c. 1500	—	165
A good example, with a panelled outer arch and an ogee-crocketed head, pinnacles, and small flying buttresses.		
Winchester cathedral, west front, c. 1390 . .	—	ib.
This shews the panelling and lierne vault, and the external gallery at the sill of the window.		
S. Peter's in the East, Oxford	368	—
PORTCULLIS. Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster .	370	—
PULPIT. EARLY ENGLISH. Beaulieu, Hampshire, c. 1260 .	—	166
DECORATED (late). Coombe, Oxfordshire, c. 1360 .	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Magdalen college, Oxford, A.D. 1480 .	—	ib.
This is in the open air at the angle of the outer court of the college, and was formerly used for the University sermon on S. John Baptist's day, when the court was strewed with rushes for the occasion.		

PULPIT.	PAGE	PLATE
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440 . .	—	166
A fair specimen of the panelled oak pulpits of the Perpendicular style, which are common in some districts, especially in Somersetshire and the west of England, and in Norfolk. The ceiling of the original small canopy with its fan-tracery is shewn under the sounding-board of the time of James I. A fine example of the canopy over a pulpit entire from Eddlesborough, Bucks, is given on p. 452.		
Cirencester, Gloucestershire, c. 1420 . . .	375	—
Handborough, Oxfordshire, c. 1460 . . .	—	167
Wolvercot, Oxfordshire, c. 1500 . . .	—	ib.
Frampton, Dorsetshire, c. 1450	—	ib.
Trinity church, Coventry, c. 1500 . . .	—	ib.
The two last are of stone, the two previous of wood; that at Frampton has some curious sculptures upon it, one figure is evidently that of a priest or a saint holding up the monstrance; that at Coventry was restored by Mr. Rickman.		
QUATREFOIL. King's college, Cambridge . .	378	—
Six common forms	379	—
Quarter. From tomb of earl of Warwick . .	ib.	—
QUIRK. Quirked ogee	ib.	—
REAR-VAULT. S. Michael's, Oxford . . .	381	—
Luddenham, Kent	ib.	—
REBATE	382	—
REREDOS. Bampton, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . .	—	168
This, which is now built into the wall of the north transept, represents our Saviour and the twelve Apostles under tabernacles. The figures from their emblems appear to be, 1. S. Peter; 2. S. Philip; 3. S. James the Greater; 4. S. James the Less; 5. S. Andrew; 6. S. Matthew; 7. S. Bartholomew; 8. S. Matthias (?); 9. S. Jude; 10. S. Simon (?); 11. S. Thomas; 12. S. John. The length of the sculpture is 6 ft. 10 in., and breadth 2 ft. 1 in.		
Somerton, Oxfordshire, c. 1400	—	ib.
This, which is in its proper place under the east window, is surrounded with a modern wooden frame. It represents the Last Supper. There appear at first to be only ten Apostles shewn, but on examining it, it will be found that the subject is taken from the gospel of S. John where the Evangelist is said to be "lying on Jesus' breast," and this it will be seen has been *literally* rendered. The time chosen is after the departure of Judas, and this accounts for there being only eleven. The length is 8 ft. 6½ in., and height 2 ft. 1 in.		

	PAGE	PLATE
REREDOS. S. Thomas's, Salisbury, c. 1450. . . . . This occupies the whole width of the east end of the chancel. The angels have all of them scrolls on which inscriptions appear to have been painted, but they are now gone.	—	168
S. Michael's, Oxford	383	—
RESPOND. Fotheringhay, Northants . . .	385	—
RESSAUNT. Redcliffe church, Bristol . . .	ib.	—
RIB. Westminster abbey and Clery . . .	387	—
RIDGE-TILE. Lincoln and Great Malvern . .	389	—
ROLL-MOULDING. Fifteen varieties . . .	ib.	—
ROOD. Sherborne, Dorsetshire	391	—
ROOD-LOFT. Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, c. 1490 . A fine example of a rood-loft, with the cornice, and the wooden groining under it; upon the left is placed a wooden cross, ornamented with evergreens and flowers, which are renewed annually on the first of May, when the cross so ornamented is carried in procession round the village, and then placed again on the rood-loft; this ancient custom is still continued, 1850.	—	169
Llanegrynn, Merionethshire, c. 1500 . . . A very rich rood-loft and screen of late character, but the roof over it slightly shewn appears to be Decorated.	—	ib.
Handborough, Oxfordshire, c. 1480 . . .	—	170
FLAMBOYANT. Fulgoat, Bretagne, c. 1500 . . A very rich example, with its parapet entire, and with altars under it on each side of the central doorway, according to the ancient custom described in the "Antient Rites of Durham," &c. These altars have images upon them; the high altar seen in the distance, also has the super-altare upon it, and the hangings over it.	—	ib.
ROOF. Two diagrams of modern roofs . . .	394	—
Single and *double* hammer-beam roof . . .	395	—
Early and *late* canted roofs. Three diagrams . .	398	—
EARLY ENGLISH. Solar of house at Charney, Berkshire, c. 1270 . . . . . A good specimen of the construction of a canted roof, with tie-beam and king-post. For an account of the house see Archæological Journal, vol. v. p. 311.	—	171
Aisle of Rochester cathedral	396	—

ROOF.	PAGE	PLATE
TRANSITION FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO DECORATED. South aisle, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1280 . A curious example of a lean-to aisle roof. Some of the braces are of earlier character than the rest.	—	172
Aisle, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, c. 1300 . . This is similar in construction to the last, but is richer.	—	ib.
King-post, Headington, Oxfordshire . . .	397	—
DECORATED. Kiddington, Oxon, c. 1350 . . . A good plain example of a fourteenth-century roof, of a form which is not uncommon.	—	173
Hall of Malvern abbey, Worcestershire, c. 1350 . A very fine example not only of a roof but of the construction of a timber house. It is, however, no longer in existence, having been taken down some years since.	—	ib.
Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 . . The singularity of this roof consists in having side-posts and braces supporting the purlins, as well as a king-post and braces to the ridge-piece.	—	174
Little Coxwell, Berkshire, c. 1350 . . . An example of a plain simple roof of easy construction, but which produces a good effect.	—	ib.
Hall of the abbey manor-house, Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, c. 1350 . . . . . A very fine roof, being in construction something similar to the one at Charney, but much richer. The windows were originally twice the height they are now, the upper part having been taken away. The piece of roof therefore from the tops of the present windows to the purlins is modern. The short bay at the far end of the hall is cut off for the purpose of forming a passage, commonly called "The Screens."	—	175
Beckley, Oxfordshire	398	—
Sparsholt, Berkshire, c. 1350 . . . . Another plain example, the only enrichment attempted being in the spandrels, which are filled with open tracery. Roofs of this flat form are more commonly of the Perpendicular style, but the details of this shew it to be Decorated.	—	176
Wymington, Bedfordshire, c. 1370 . . . Of the same character as the last, but the small shafts and the foliations of the arch add greatly to its enrichment.	—	ib.

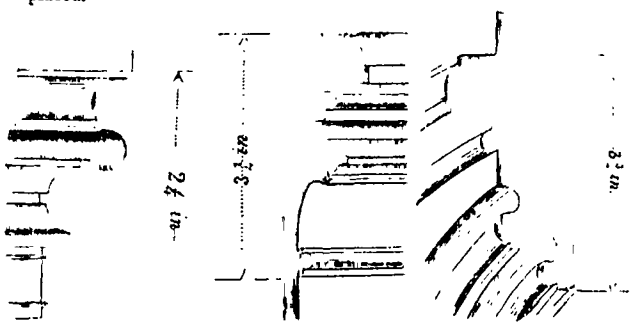
ROOF.	PAGE	PLATE
South aisle, Kidlington, Oxon	397	—
Headington, Oxon	ib.	—
TRANSITION FROM DECORATED TO PERPENDICULAR.		
Faringdon, Berkshire, c. 1400	—	177
This form of roof is used of much earlier date than here given, but from the character of the square bosses and the mouldings it seems to be of the date assigned.		
Newel staircase, Thornton abbey, Lincolnshire	—	ib.
This is the roof of the termination of the newel in the gateway which was built about 1382. The ribs are of stone, though from their construction they might at first sight be taken for wood. See Arch. Journal, vol. ii. p. 362.		
PERPENDICULAR. Godshill, Isle of Wight, c. 1450	—	178
Athelhampton hall, (commonly called Admeston,) Dorsetshire, c. 1508	—	ib.
Nave, Kidlington, Oxon, c. 1450	—	179
A good plain example of a Perpendicular roof of frequent occurrence.		
S. Stephen's, Norwich, c. 1480	—	ib.
A very rich and beautiful specimen of a hammer-beam roof, and is taken, by permission, from Messrs. Brandons' Timber Roofs.		
S. Mary's, Devizes, A.D. 1436	—	180
A rich roof, but the large projections from the ridge-piece and purlins, to which it is difficult to give a name, have a very awkward and stumpy appearance. The date is recorded on one of the tie-beams.		
Hall, Weare Gifford, Devonshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
A rich specimen of panel-work so common on late Perpendicular roofs.		



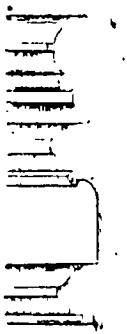
Section of roof, S. Mary's, Beverley.

S. Mary's, Beverley. (This is called by mistake, Wymington, Beds.	399	—

	PAGE	PLATE
ROOF.		
Stone roof. Wolvercot, Oxon . . .	400	—
ROSE-WINDOW. (See WINDOW.) . . .	401	—
RUSTIC WORK	402	—
SANCTE-BELL. Long Compton, Warwickshire .	403	—
SAXON ARCHITECTURE. Arch . . .	407	13
Balustre	54	—
Base	406	—
Capitals . . . . p. 406 and	407	—
Doorway . . . . p. 175 and	409	—
Herringbone work	—	108
Imposts	406	—
Long and short work	—	ib.
Masonry	407	—
String	412	—
Tower	404	—
Windows . pp. 408, 409, 412; and pls. 224, 225	and	228
SCREEN. NORMAN. Compton, Surrey, c. 1180 .	—	181
This subject is strictly more of an open gallery front than a screen; over the east end of the chancel of this church is a vault supporting an upper floor, formerly used as a chapel, which is open to the church, except that there is a low parapet in front, on which stands the range of wooden arches here represented.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, c. 1260	—	ib.
This elegant screen is probably Early English work, the details corresponding with the stone-work of the chancel in which it is placed.		



Base of Shafts. Capital of Shafts. Arch.

SCREEN.	PAGE	PLATE
EARLY DECORATED. Northfleet, Kent, c. 1300 . .	—	182
A valuable specimen both of screen-work and iron-work of the early Decorated period, the mouldings are very characteristic and are here given.		
Base of Shafts.  Capital of Shafts. Cornice and Arch.		
Stone screen, choir, Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1304 .	—	ib.
For an interesting history and description of this, see Professor Willis's Canterbury Cathedral, p. 97.		
DECORATED. Shotswell, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . .	—	183
This church contains a good deal of original wood-work.		
Geddington, Northamptonshire, c. 1360 . . .	—	ib.
Cropredy, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
Sparsholt, Berks	416	—
PERPENDICULAR. Fyfield, Berks, c. 1480 . .	—	184
This is a valuable example of the arrangement of a chantry chapel.		
S. Mary's, Leicester, c. 1450	—	ib.
OPEN TRACERY and PANEL TRACERY. Rushden, Northamptonshire, c. 1450, (four examples) . .	—	185
Rushden is a particularly fine church, and contains a good deal of rich screen-work. The examples here given are from a screen in the north aisle, now much mutilated. The two upper ones are from the open part of the screen, and the two lower from that which is laid on the boards of the panels.		
S. Giles's, Northampton, c. 1450 . . .	—	ib.
This is part of the chancel-screen in the north aisle.		

	PAGE	PLATE
SCROLL	417	—
SCUTCHEON. (See Escutcheon.) Beauchamp chapel, Warwick, c. 1450, (three examples)	—	186
The bears' heads in the centre, and the staff ragulée which surrounds one of them, have reference to the ancient cognizance of the earls of Warwick, "the bear and ragged staff."		
Ryarsh church, Kent, c. 1480	—	ib.
SECTION	418	—
SEDILIA. Norman. S. Mary's, Leicester, c. 1150	—	187
There is a piscina attached to these in the same style, but which is not here shewn.		
Transition Norman. Wellingore, Leicestershire, c. 1160	—	ib.
Early English. Rushden, Northamptonshire, circa 1250	—	188
These stand in the usual place in the south wall of the chancel, but it is singular that an opening or window is cut through this wall into the south aisle, the use of which it is difficult to understand. This arch has a double plane of tracery. The capitals are all plain except one which is given in vol. i. p. 109.		
Uffington, Berks, c. 1250	—	189
Lenham, Kent	ib.	—
Bench sedilia, Cogenhoe, Northants	420	—
Decorated. Chesterton, Oxfordshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Willesborough, Kent, c. 1350	—	190
Merton church, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
East Haddon, Northamptonshire, c. 1360	—	191
Harleston, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
The piscina in this example is fixed in the angle, and one of the altar brackets is shewn above.		
Wymington, Bedfordshire	419	—
Perpendicular. Farnham, Surrey, c. 1480	—	192
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1445	—	ib.
SEPULCHRE. Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire	421	—
Bampton, Oxfordshire	423	—
SET-OFF. Cockington, Devon	ib.	—
SHAFT. S. John's, Chester	425	—

	PAGE	PLATE
SHRINE. Ely cathedral, (from Bentham) . .	426	—
SILL. Fotheringhay	428	—
SKEW . . . . . p. 428 and	429	—
SPUR. Walmgate, York. (See p. 248, vol. i.) . .	433	—
SPIRE. (1.) Turret, S. Peter's, Oxford. (2.) Turret, Rochester cathedral. (3.) Pinnacle, Bishop's Cleeve. (4.) Than church, Normandy. (5.) Almondsbury church, Gloucester. (6.) Salisbury cathedral. (7.) S. Mary, Cheltenham. (8.) Bayeux cathedral . .	434	—
Old spire, Oxford cathedral and Wollaston, Northants .	436	—
Broach spire, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire . .	438	—
SPLAY	439	—
SPRINGING. Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire . .	440	—
SQUINCH. Salisbury cathedral, c. 1300 . .	—	193
Oxford cathedral, c. 1240	—	ib.
In the first example two of the squinch arches for carrying the octagonal faces of the spire are shewn, but in the second, one angle and two of the sides of the tower are shewn. The octagonal face of the spire rests first on an arch, below this it is narrowed and rests on another arch, below which it is again narrowed down to the floor.		
Canon's Ashby, Northants	440	—
Tong, Salop, and S. Cross, Hants . . .	441	—
SQUINT. Kenton, Devonshire	—	194
This is cut through a pillar so as to obtain a view of the altar from the north aisle. The opening in the chancel is very much less than the outer one here given. The church is a particularly good specimen of Devonshire Perpendicular, and has a very fine wooden pulpit and chancel-screen gorgeously gilt and painted.		
Crawley, Hampshire	—	ib.
S. Mary Magdalen, Taunton	—	ib.
This is taken from the east side, looking into the north aisle.		
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire . . .	—	ib.
Haseley, Oxon	441	—
Mayor's chapel, Bristol	442	—
For an article on this subject of squints, see Archæological Journal, vol. iii. p. 299.		
WOODEN STALL and MISERERES. S. Margaret's, Leicester, c. 1450	—	195

	PAGE	PLATE
STALL. Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, c. 1450	—	195
These occur in the Latin chapel. In both examples the misereres are shewn shut down.		
STANCHEON. Eyworth church, Bedfordshire, (three examples)	—	186
Warborough, Oxon.	444	—
STOUP. Pylle, Somerset, and Romsey, Hants	447	—
Graville, Normandy	448	—
STRING. See also MOULDINGS, pl. 133	449	—
TABERNACLE. NORMAN. Hadiscoe, Norfolk, c. 1160	—	196
A very good example of the common form of the shallow Norman niche or tabernacle.		
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1260	—	ib.
This, which was until a few years since covered up with plaster, has been cleared by Mr. Caveler, and is here shewn as it now appears. (See Architectural Illustrations of Warmington Church by W. Caveler, Esq., Architect.)		
DECORATED. Queen Eleanor's cross, Northampton, A.D. 1294	—	ib.
Ditto, Geddington, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1294	—	ib.
These examples are from two of the most celebrated and beautiful erections in the kingdom. That of Northampton has four of these tabernacles, each containing a different figure of the queen, and standing upon four of the sides of the lower octagon. The sculptures throughout are exquisite both in design and execution, and the cross, standing on an elevated spot of ground and having a fine background of beeches, has a very striking effect on approaching it from the London side. For a plate of the cross, see Rickman's Gothic Architecture, fifth edit., p. 132.		
The Geddington cross is triangular in plan, and has in its upper part three niches or tabernacles, each like that at Northampton, filled with a statue of the queen. The figures on both crosses, though having a general resemblance, are ingeniously varied, so that no two are alike. The whole of the lower surface of the cross is covered with diaper-work. (See Rickman's Architecture, fifth edit., pp. 172, 173.)		
Lady Chapel, Exeter cathedral, c. 1280	—	197
This is the centre niche of a series against the east window, and is original, those on each side having been restored.		
Walpole S. Andrew's, Norfolk, c. 1350	—	ib.

TABERNACLE.	PAGE	PLATE
PERPENDICULAR. College, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1415.	—	197
This stands over the centre of the gateway and in front of the window of the entrance to the ruined college of Higham Ferrers, which was founded by Archbishop Chichele.		
Merton College chapel, and Edlesborough, Bucks .	452	—
Coombe church, Oxon	453	—
S. Michael's, Oxon., and Rouen cathedral .	454	—
Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1450 . . .	—	ib.
TILES. Diagram	463	—
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1180	465	—
Westleigh, Devon, c. 1700	472	—
Ditto. Plate 198, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20. Romsey church, Hampshire . . .	—	198
4, 5, 7, 19. Wherwell church, Hampshire . .	—	ib.
8, 18. S. Cross, Winchester	—	ib.
9. Salisbury cathedral	—	ib.
11, 12. Chapter-house, Salisbury . . .	—	ib.
17. Warblington church, Hampshire . .	—	ib.
21, 24, 27. S. Alban's abbey church . . .	—	ib.
22. Etchingham church, Sussex . . .	—	ib.
23. Great Malvern church, Worcestershire . .	—	ib.
25. Chinnor church, Oxfordshire . .	—	ib.
26, 28. Gloucester cathedral . . .	—	ib.
Ditto. Plate 199. 1, 2. Chapter house, Salisbury .	—	199
3, 4. Gloucester cathedral	—	ib.
5, 7. Great Malvern church, Worcestershire . .	—	ib.
6, 10, 11. Sandhurst church, Kent . . .	—	ib.
8. S. Cross church, Hants. All the small border-tiles from the chapter-house, Salisbury . . .	—	ib.
Most of the examples on this plate are compound patterns, and surrounded with small border-tiles taken from the chapter-house, Salisbury. The first and second patterns, each formed of four tiles, are from the chapter-house, Salisbury; the third and fourth from Gloucester cathedral; the fifth and seventh from Great Malvern church, Worcestershire (these are of two tiles each); and the sixth, of four tiles, from Sandhurst church, Kent.		
Oxford cathedral . . . pls. 200	and	201
These have been collected from various parts of the cathedral, chiefly		

TILES.	PAGE	PLATE
the Lady-chapel and the Latin chapel, and are of various dates. Some of the patterns occupy only a single tile, in others it takes four, and in the lower one on Plate 201 sixteen tiles would be required to make the pattern complete.		
Library of Merton college, Oxford, A.D. 1377 . These pave the path in the centre of the library, which has a boarded floor. The tiles are in general in a much worn state, so that in some instances they are difficult to make out. They seem all of one date except the first, which is of earlier character. Those which have letters are very curious, but it is difficult to understand the meaning of them. It is very possible that others which would have helped to make out words with these, have been lost.	—	201
Woodperry, Oxfordshire . . . . These, which are all of Early English character, were found in digging on the site of the destroyed church of Woodperry, and along with them some coffin-slabs in their original situation. For an interesting account of them, see a paper by the Rev. J. Wilson, Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 116.	469	203
Old singing school, Worcester cathedral . .	—	204
TILE PAVING. Old singing school, Worcester cathedral This Plate exhibits in the upper example a very valuable piece of tile paving, shewing the complete arrangement of an entire room, and Plate 204 shews some of the patterns on a larger scale. The date seems to be early in the fourteenth century, and the foliage, particularly of the sixteen tile pattern on Plate 204, is like all the ornaments of that period, bold, free, and elegant. The introduction of black tiles among the coloured ones is a great relief to the eye. The two lower examples on Plate 205 are from other parts near the former one.	—	205
Ditto. Plate 206. 1. Great Bedwin, Wilts . . The black lines shew the division of the tiles. The centre of the circle is made up of four tiles, the circle itself of twelve, and the spandrels of two tiles each, making in the whole twenty-four. On two sides of it are plain yellow border tiles, and outside these, ornamented border tiles.	—	206
2. All Saints, Leicester	—	ib.
3. S. Alban's abbey, Herts	—	ib.
4. Brookham	—	ib.
5. Beaulieu abbey, Wilts . . . . These four are border tiles.	—	ib.
6. Helpstone, Northamptonshire . . . This is from the same church as Plate 209.	—	ib.

TILE PAVING.	PAGE	PLATE
7. Wells cathedral . . . . . This is a purely architectural and very uncommon design.	—	206
Rochester cathedral (five examples) . . .	—	207
Winchester cathedral	—	ib.
Haccombe, Devonshire . . . . . Is a small but very interesting church. For an account of the tiles, see Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 151.	—	208
Helpstone, Northamptonshire . . . . . This is the paving of the altar platform, the lozenge border being the edge of the step.	—	209
Pan tiles	463	—
Inlaid tiles, Canterbury cathedral . . .	465	—
Flanders tiles, Westleigh, Devonshire . . .	472	—
It is rather difficult to affix dates to these tiles, but the following arrangement is believed to be nearly accurate.		
OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. Canterbury . .	465	—
OF THE EARLY PART OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198, Nos. 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 27.		
Plate 199, No. 8.		
Helpstone, Plate 206, No. 6; and Plate 209.		
Rochester, Plate 207.		
Winchester, Plate 207.		
Brookham, Plate 206, No. 4.		
LATE IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198, Nos. 1—10.		
Oxford cathedral, Plate 200, Nos. 1—7, 9—11; Plate 201, Nos. 1, 2, 5—7, 15, 17, 20, 21.		
Leicester, Plate 206, No. 2; Beaulieu, Plate 206, No. 5.		
Woodperry, Plate 203.		
Worcester, Plate 204 and 205.		
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198, Nos. 11—14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 26.		
Plate 199, Nos. 1, 2, 11.		
Oxford cathedral, Plate 200, Nos. 8, 12, 13; Plate 201, Nos. 4, 8, 9, 12—14, 16, 18, 19.		
Oxford, Merton Library, Plate 202.		
Great Bedwin, Pl. 206, No. 1; S. Alban's, Pl. 206, No. 3.		
Wells, Plate 206, No. 7.		
Haccombe, Plate 208, Nos. 3, 10, 11.		

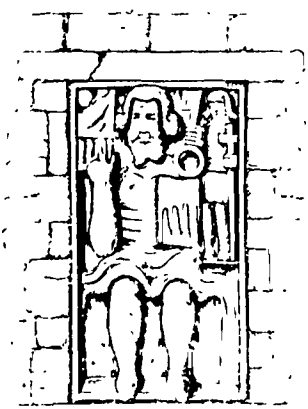
TILE PAVING.	PAGE	PLATE
OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198. Nos. 23, 25, 28.		
Plate 199. Nos. 3—7, 9, 10.		
Oxford cathedral, Plate 201, Nos. 3, 10, 11.		
The following armorial bearings occur in the tiles here given.		
Plate 198. No. 9. is the griffin of the Despenser family; 28. the arms of Sebrok, abbot of Gloucester in 1450.		
Plate 199. No. 3. the arms of the family of Clare; No. 4. England and France, quarterly in the time of Henry VI.; 5. and 7. England and the Confessor in the same reign, "Anno 1453."		
Plate 204. Worcester. No. 3. Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans.		
Plate 205. Border, first row, Digby, second, Clare. No. 5. Warren; 6. Beauchamp; 7. England; 10. Verdun, Willoughby or Hodelston.		
Plate 201. Oxford cathedral. No. 3. See of Exeter; 19. England.		
Plate 208. Haccombe. No. 6. England: 7. Erecdechne, or Archdeacon; 9. Haccombe.		
TOOTH ORNAMENT	475	—
Nun Monkton, Yorkshire	476	—
Canterbury cathedral. (See also Plate 123) . .	ib.	—
TORUS	ib.	—
TOWER. Supposed SAXON, Sompting, Sussex . .	—	210
This is a very singular and valuable example of Saxon. Each side terminates in a gable evidently original, and these support a diagonal roof. This kind of termination has a great resemblance to some of the German churches, but is, as far as is known, unique in England, though it was probably the mode in which many Saxon towers terminated originally.		
Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire . . .	407	—
Round tower, Devenish Island, Lough Erne, Ireland .	412	—
Dunham Magna, Norfolk	478	—
S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln, c. 1070 . . .	—	ib.
This in a chronological view is very valuable, as forming a connecting link between the Saxon and early Norman. There seems good evidence that it was built immediately after the Norman conquest, but by the Saxon inhabitants of the city, and it displays most of the peculiarities of the Saxon style, but of better workmanship than		

TOWER.	PAGE	PLATE
usual, and with some mixture of early Norman features. The neighbouring tower of S. Mary le Wigford is another example of the same date. The history of these two towers is well made out in the "Introduction to Gothic Architecture," Oxford, 1849, p. 33.		
S. Julian's, Norwich . . . . . One of the round flint towers so common in Norfolk, where they appear to be almost of all dates. This of S. Julian is apparently Norman, with later windows inserted.	—	210
Warneford, Hampshire, c. 1170 . . . . An inscription over the door of this church records its rebuilding by Adam de Port, who held the manor during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John. See Arch. Journal, vol. ii. p. 191.	—	ib.
Little Saxham church, Suffolk	481	—
EARLY ENGLISH. Middleton Stoney, Oxon, c. 1220 . This shews the very characteristic arcade through which the windows are pierced, in the upper story. The buttresses both in this and the next example are rather peculiar.	—	211
Bishop Cannings, Wiltshire, c. 1220 . . . . A rich and beautiful example, exhibiting two corbel-tables and triple belfry windows, the composition of the tower and transept is very good.	—	ib.
Brookthorpe, Northamptonshire, c. 1250 . . This and the following are examples of gabled or pack-saddle roofs.	—	ib.
Ickford, Bucks	482	—
Versainville, c. 1250	—	ib.
Mortain, Normandy	483	—
DECORATED. Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, c. 1300 .	—	212
Coggs, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . . . A curious tower, belonging to an interesting little church.	—	ib.
Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, c. 1340 . . An example of diagonal buttresses on a tower.	—	ib.
TRANSITION. Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, c. 1370 . . . . . This is almost Perpendicular, but the tracery of the window is Decorated.	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Welford, Northamptonshire . . The buttresses are rather peculiar, but are found on several churches in the county, they are neither diagonal nor parallel, but are *angle-clasping*, as we sometimes find in earlier examples.	—	213
Cromer, Norfolk . . . . . This tower is of squared flint with the quoins and mouldings of	—	ib.

	PAGE	PLATE
TOWER. stone. It is very lofty and well built, but like most of the Norfolk churches the work is shallow, owing to the want of stone. The parapet is very singular.		
Islip, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	—	213
Brislington, Somersetshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
A good example of the rich Somersetshire towers.		
TRANSOM. Bampton, Oxon	493	—
TREFOIL, (two examples)	495	—
TRIGLYPH	498	—
TUDOR FLOWER	500	—
TURRET. Tewkesbury, c. 1150	—	214
This is one of the turrets of the fine west front, and is remarkable for the balusters which divide the upper windows. The pinnacles do not belong to the same period, but are Early English.		
S. Peter's, Oxford	434	—
Rochester cathedral	ib.	—
Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire	ib.	—
Glastonbury abbey, c. 1200	—	ib.
Gateway of the bishop's palace, Peterborough, circa 1220	—	ib.
Selby, Yorkshire	501	—
S. Mary's, Beverley, c. 1450	—	ib.
One of the turrets of the west front.		
TURRET-STAIRCASE. NORMAN. Goring, Oxfordshire, c. 1120	—	215
A good form of stair turret of early Norman date. The tower appears to have been raised at a subsequent period.		
Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1180	—	ib.
One of the turrets of the north transept of the cathedral. The use of the round-headed arcade above the pointed one is curious, and shews its transition date.		
Beckley, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Bishop's palace, Salisbury, c. 1450	—	ib.
This is on the gateway tower of the palace.		
TRIFORIUM. Malmsbury abbey, Wilts, c. 1150	—	216
S. Cross, Hampshire, c. 1160	—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
VANE. Stanton Harcourt, Oxon	505	—

	PAGE	PLATE
VAULT. 1, Roman groined vault	—	217
2, Cylindrical, or waggon vault	—	ib.
3, Groined vault, mixed cylindrical and pointed	—	ib.
4, Pointed groined vault	—	ib.
5, Sex-partite vault	—	ib.
6, Welsh groined vault	—	ib.
NORMAN. Cylindrical or waggon vault	—	218
White tower, London, A.D. 1081	507	—
Sherborne castle, Dorsetshire, c. 1110	—	ib.
Groined without ribs. Ditto.	—	ib.
Sex-partite vault. Transition, groined with moulded ribs. Choir, Canterbury, c. 1180	—	219
Crypt, Gloucester cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. Groined with moulded ribs. Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240	—	220
Groined with ridge-rib and intermediate ribs. Westminster abbey, c. 1260	—	ib.
DECORATED. South aisle, nave, Gloucester cathedral, c. 1320	—	221
Lierne vault. Choir, Bristol cathedral, c. 1350, (with plan)	—	ib.
South porch, Hereford cathedral, with plan	509	—
Plan of lierne vault, S. Ricquier, near Abbeville	508	—
PERPENDICULAR. Lierne stellar vault. South porch, S. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, A.D. 1443 (with plan)	—	222
Fan-vaulting. Cloisters, Gloucester cathedral, c. 1450	—	ib.
VAULTING-SHAFT	510	—
VESICA PISCIS. Ely cathedral	511	—
VESTRY. Willingham, Cambridgeshire, c. 1350	—	223
This is a remarkable little building, the roof being of stone and supported on stone ribs in the manner of a timber roof. A view of the interior is given in Rickman's Architecture, fifth edition, p. 179.		
Worstead, Norfolk, c. 1460	—	ib.
This building is of squared flint, and exhibits in its parapet and basement the flat panelling of flint and stone so frequent in Norfolk.		

	PAGE	PLATE
VIGNETTE	512	—
VITRUVIAN SCROLL	513	—
VOLUTE	ib.	—
VOUSSOIR. Beeston S. Laurence . . .	ib.	—
WINDOWS. SUPPOSED SAXON.		
Brixworth, Northamptonshire	—	224
This is an early example. The arch of the window is turned with Roman tiles, but it differs from most Saxon windows in not having an external splay.		
Sompting, Sussex, three examples . . .	407	—
Beeston S. Laurence, Norfolk	409	—
Caversfield, Buckinghamshire	408	—
A small church with a tower of Saxon character; the windows are extremely small and rude, so as scarcely to be called windows. The opening for light is pierced through a single stone, and they have a wide splay both internally and externally.		
S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln . .	—	225
Ditto, ditto, another example . .	413	—
S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln . .	ib.	—
The names of these two churches are Saxon, and they appear to be of a date immediately after the Conquest; Le Wigford signifies at the wick ford; see pl. 210: At Gowt's signifies "at the sluices, the land having then been first drained from the marsh. Immediately over this window is a figure of S. Peter, which is here given.		
Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, A.D. 1056 . .	—	228
Is an example of the triangular-headed window so frequent in this style, but this is a much richer specimen than is generally found.		



S Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln.

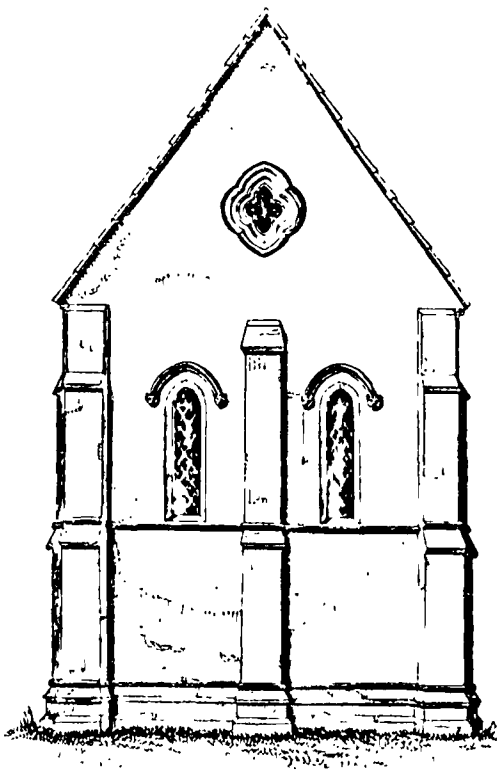
WINDOWS—SUPPOSED SAXON.	PAGE	PLATE
Wickham, Berkshire	—	228
Shews the small central shaft which supports the long impost stone on which rest the arches of the windows.		
Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire . . .	—	ib.
A remarkable window from a most remarkable church tower, the style of which is so peculiar and so different from any thing Norman that it must be considered as unmistakably Saxon.		
S. Benet's, Cambridge	—	ib.
This shews the balustre shaft for supporting the impost.		
S. Mary, Bishop Hill, Junior, York . . .	—	ib.
In this the impost is chamfered and is supported by a plain shaft. The exterior shews the framework of projecting square-edged stones which is very characteristic of the style.		
NORMAN. Cassington, Oxfordshire, c. 1150 . .	—	224
A plain window of a form of frequent occurrence.		
Sandford, Oxfordshire, c. 1120	—	ib.
This appears to have been stilted by the insertion of plain blocks above the capitals.		
Bucknell, Oxfordshire, c. 1150 . . .	517	—
S. John's, Devizes, c. 1160	—	225
Is a rich example of the best style of Norman.		
S. Cross, Winchester, c. 1150	—	ib.
—— CIRCULAR. Lambourne, Berkshire . . .	ib.	—
S. Cross, Winchester, c. 1150	—	262
Barfreston, Kent, c. 1180	—	ib.
This church is well known as a fine example of transition from Norman to Early English, and this is a very remarkable window. The ornaments of the circle are entirely Norman, as are also the capitals and the shafts, but the form of the arches is Early English. It is altogether an early example of plate tracery.		
Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1180 . . .	—	ib.
This is the interior of one of the windows shewn on each side of the door of the chapter-house on p. 176, vol. i.		
WINDOWS. TRANSITION FROM NORMAN TO EARLY ENGLISH.		
Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, c. 1170 . . .	—	229
This is a very curious and beautiful example, the intersection of the arches producing a double lancet.		

WINDOWS—TRANSITION.	PAGE	PLATE
Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, c. 1180, two examples These are clerestory windows of the same date and occurring in the same work, and shew the prevalence of both forms used at this period.	—	224
Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1180 This is the interior of one of the windows given on the preceding plate, and shews the clerestory passage through the wall.	—	225
S. Maurice, York, c. 1170 This is a very early example of the circle pierced in the head of the window.	—	230
S. Giles's, Oxford, c. 1200 This is later, it has the pointed arch and the piercing is lancet-shaped. The capitals shew a mixture of the two styles.	—	ib.
North Hinksey, Berkshire (a low side window)	295	—
EARLY ENGLISH.		
Burwash, Sussex, c. 1200 A simple lancet window.	519	—
Witney, Oxfordshire, c. 1220 Both the exterior and interior of this window are given in order to shew the very wide internal splay which is so common in Early English windows.	—	226
Bakewell, Derbyshire, c. 1250 A lancet with shafts on the angles of the splay.	—	ib.
Luddenham, Kent	381	—
Boyton, Wiltshire, c. 1250 An early example of the ogee-headed window. The sunk star ornament in the spandrels is a very peculiar and uncommon feature.	—	227
Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, c. 1220, (two examples) These are two excellent examples; the first shews the detached central shaft so common in Early English work, and the second exhibits the external square-headed windows and the internal trefoil-headed rear-arch.	—	229
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1220	—	ib.
Barton Stacey, Wiltshire, c. 1220	519	—
Jesus college chapel, Cambridge, c. 1220	191	—
Little Wenham hall, c. 1250 With the original shutters or fenestral.	204	—

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.	PAGE	PLATE
PLATE TRACERY. Lynchmere, Sussex, c. 1220 . An excellent example of the primitive form of what became afterwards a geometrical window.	—	230
Greetwell, Lincolnshire, c. 1220 . . . An example of the lozenge-shaped opening in the head.	—	ib.
Louviers, Normandy, c. 1220 . . . . Windows of this character are much more common in France than in England.	484	—
The King's hall, Winchester, A.D. 1222, 1235 . For an excellent history of this interesting building, by Mr. S. Smirke, see the Proceedings of the Arch. Institute at Winchester, 1845. The four windows on Plate 231 are all examples of plate tracery, but shew an advance on those of the preceding plate.	485	—
Woodstock, Oxfordshire, c. 1240 . . . Has trefoil-headed lights and a quatrefoiled circle in the head.	—	231
Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, c. 1240 . . A tower window. The circle in this example is beautifully cusped with trefoil foliage.	—	ib.
Stone, Kent, c. 1240 . . . . . This is a more advanced example, and is an early specimen of plate tracery on a double plane. The outer wall shews only the two plain lancets and the quatrefoil pierced above, but the inner plane has the quatrefoil so much larger in proportion, with small circular piercings in the spandrels, and supported on a slender shaft that it almost amounts to bar-tracery.	—	ib.
Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240, or rather perhaps 1225 . This is from the east end. The circle is much larger than is usual in English examples, and is the only part pierced.	—	ib.
Salisbury cathedral, triforium, north transept, A.D. 1225 . . . . . The two examples given shew the interior and exterior of these windows and are examples of plate tracery. The mouldings which run round the circle and arches lie on the flat surface, and are not connected with the chamfer.	—	233
Salisbury cathedral, south transept, A.D. 1225 . A beautiful combination of windows and an excellent example of plate tracery. The surface mouldings in this example are remarkably bold. It also exhibits a good specimen of an Early English pinnacle.	—	237
Salisbury cathedral, north transept, interior, c. 1225 . This shews an outer and an inner plane of tracery. The outer one is quite plain, having merely a quatrefoil pierced in the head, but the	—	ib.

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.	PAGE	PLATE
inner one has an octofoil in the head and is supported on slender shafts, some single and some clustered. The effect of the two from the reflected light between is frequently highly beautiful.		
It has been customary to consider Salisbury cathedral as belonging to the middle of the thirteenth century, about 1240 or 1250, and a great part of the building is undoubtedly of that date, but the eastern part is earlier, though it is doubtful how far this early part of the work extends. The history tells us that the foundations were laid in 1220.		
Deanery, Norwich, c. 1250	—	233
In this the spandrels are pierced and the openings are well moulded, forming an example of early tracery. The fillet springs from the external wall.		
Charlton on Otmoor, Oxon, 1250 . . .	—	ib.
This is similar to the last example, but it is not moulded, and the spandrels are sunk instead of being pierced.		
GROUPED LANCETS. Wimborne minster, Dorset, c. 1220 .	—	238
In this, though the lancets with the openings above are separate on the outside, they are in the interior combined into one general design.		
Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1240 . . .	—	ib.
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1240 . .	—	ib.
Ditto, c. 1250	—	ib.
These are examples of three lancets brought together and combined under one dripstone.		
Uffington, Berkshire, c 1220 . . .	—	239
A very singular example, in which the head of the window is made to take the form of the gable in which it is placed, at the back of a small recess for an altar. There are several of these recesses on the east side of both the transepts. The church is altogether a very remarkable one, and worthy of more attention than it has received.		
Amesbury, Wiltshire, c. 1250	420	—
A good example of an unglazed window in a gable, the tracery is a kind of mixture of plate tracery and bar tracery.		
Romsey abbey, Hampshire, c. 1250 . .	—	242
S. John's church, Winchester, c. 1250 . .	—	243
S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, c. 1220, with cusps .	—	260
This is from the east end of this very interesting church, where it combines with the two lancets below, and forms one of the first steps towards plate tracery.		
The front is here given as a good example of a plain Early English east end, shewing the arrangement of the windows.		

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.



East front, S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln.

	PAGE	PLATE
SQUARE-HEADED WINDOWS	—	255
This class of windows of early date has been almost overlooked, but they are of more frequent occurrence than has been generally imagined.		
Dean's chapel, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 . .	—	ib.
This still retains its original shutter and iron-work.		
Cowley, Oxfordshire, c. 1220	—	ib.
Underneath this is a low side window blocked up.		
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	ib.
Glapthorne, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 . .	—	ib.
Old house, Newgate, York, c. 1220 . . .	—	ib.

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.	PAGE	PLATE
Witney, Oxfordshire, c. 1240 (spire window)	—	258
Oxford cathedral, spire, c. 1220	519	—
Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1260 (tower window)	—	259
York cathedral, c. 1250 (gable window)	—	260
Binsey, Oxford (with a low side window)	294	—
Kirkstead priory, Lincolnshire (gable window, called by mistake on the plate S. Mary le Wigford)	—	ib.
Beverley minster, Yorkshire, (gable window,) c. 1220	—	ib.
These are examples of different proportions of the pointed oval, or *vesica piscis* as it is often called.		
Beverley minster, c. 1220 (circular window)	—	261
A good specimen of plate tracery. The rest on the plate are Decorated.		
Beverley minster, Yorkshire, c. 1220 (circular window)	—	263
This is of much the same design as Barfreston, but is decidedly Early English. It is an excellent illustration of plate tracery, and shews clearly the piercing through the solid plate of stone for the sake of light before the idea had occurred of forming it into tracery.		
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 (circular window)	—	ib.
This is in the north transept, and is part of the original work of Bishop Hugh. It is also a specimen of plate tracery, and is perhaps the richest and most beautiful window of that kind which we possess.		
EARLY FRENCH. Chartres cathedral, c. 1220	—	232
A good example of plate tracery, which is much more abundantly used in France than in England, and apparently at an earlier period also.		
S. Martin des Champs, Paris, c. 1220	—	ib.
Another good example of Early French work with plate tracery, it will be observed that a discharging arch is carried over the window from buttress to buttress, and that there are very few mouldings.		
Auxerre, c. 1240	—	ib.
This example has bar tracery in the head, but the space between the circle and the heads of the lights is still solid.		
Noyon, c. 1250	—	ib.
In this the change to bar tracery is completed, though it is still rather clumsy; this window is more enriched with mouldings than is usual in Early French work.		

WINDOWS—EARLY FRENCH.	PAGE	PLATE
Bourges, c. 1240	—	232
Another good early example of bar tracery. Many of the windows of Amiens are of precisely the same form as this. Those in the eastern part of Westminster abbey, have the foliated circles in the head of almost identical form.		
TRANSITION FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO DECORATED		
Raydon, Suffolk (a low side window) c. 1260 . .	295	—
S. Michael's, Oxford, c. 1260	—	239
This in construction is the same as those from Warmington, except that the spandrels are pierced. Its details are Early English. The width of the splay is remarkable, and the manner in which the arch mouldings die upon it.		
Thanington, Kent, c. 1300	—	227
This form, the square-headed trefoil, is used in the two preceding centuries as well as in this.		
Boyton, Wiltshire, c. 1260 (circular window) . .	—	264
This naturally follows the Lincoln window Plate 263, in the series, as this is an early example of bar tracery, but it is formed in the most simple manner. The radius is taken to divide the circle into three equilateral triangles, and these and the spaces between are filled with circles of such sizes as they will contain, but there is no combination, the circles being entirely independant of the triangles, and in this, as well as other particulars, it differs from the geometrical tracery of the next style.		
Boyton, Wiltshire, c. 1260	—	240
A fine example of the earliest form of tracery before it had attained to the geometrical, properly so called. The capitals and details are Early English. This and the circular window Plate 264, are the east and west windows of a chantry chapel.		
DECORATED. SINGLE-LIGHT.		
Appleford, Berks, c. 1350	—	227
A curious example of the different modes of foliating a lancet window.		
Shotteswell, Warwickshire	16	—
GEOMETRICAL TRACERY. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277	—	241
Ditto	—	242
The window from Merton chapel, and those from Dorchester, may be taken as perfect examples of the geometrical period of Decorated.		

WINDOWS—DECORATED.	PAGE	PLATE
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300, (five examples)	pls. 234, 241	and 242
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1280 . . .	486	—
This is the east window of the north aisle, and though evidently of the same date is much earlier in character than the rest of the aisle. The mouldings (see Plate 122) are almost Early English.		
Hampton Poyle, c. 1280	—	ib.
A very good specimen of geometrical.		
Ensham, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	234
Solihull, Warwickshire, c. 1280 . . .	—	ib.
This is a very curious and early example. The cusping is very peculiar, and has quite an Early English character.		
Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1320 . . .	—	ib.
Thurning, Huntingdonshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	235
An uncommon form of double lancet.		
Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	ib.
This is little more than a repetition of the last, but thrown into one by the completion of the arch and the filling the head with a quatrefoil.		
Aldworth, Berkshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
Piddington, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	ib.
A small church, but containing in the chancel many curious and interesting features. The windows are of the kind here given, they are on the intersecting principle, but being solid in the head come under the denomination of plate tracery.		
Long Wittenham, Berks, c. 1280 . . .	—	241
Waterperry, Oxfordshire, c. 1280	—	ib.
Broughton, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	243
Remarkable for the ornament of the rear arch.		
Bloxham, Oxfordshire, c. 1300. . . .	—	ib.
GEOMETRICAL INTERSECTING TRACERY.		
Northfield, Worcestershire, c. 1320 . . .	—	245
A plain and good original example of this kind of tracery without foliations.		
S. John's hospital, Northampton, c. 1320 . .	—	ib.
The primary tracery of this is similar to the last, but it has small arches and foliations added on the secondary plane.		

WINDOWS—DECORATED.	PAGE	PLATE
Rushden, Northamptonshire, c. 1300	—	245
The intersecting tracery of this window is concentric, that is, it is drawn from the same centres as the window arch, while in that of the preceding examples it is drawn with the same opening as the window arch but with different centres. This gives the Rushden window a strange and uneasy look.		
Stanton S. John, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . . .	—	ib.
A very uncommon example, the intersecting tracery being formed of straight lines instead of curves. It is the east window.		
Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 . .	—	226
This is one of the side windows from the same beautiful chancel, and shews the trefoil-headed lancet, it also exhibits the interpenetration of the mouldings which is so common in the geometrical period.		
LATE GEOMETRICAL TRACERY. Great Bedwin, Wilts, c. 1320	—	244
Dunchurch, Warwickshire, c. 1320 . . .	—	ib.
Shenstone, Staffordshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
Charnel chapel, Norwich, c. 1320 . . .	—	ib.
This is a very singular and unusual combination of tracery, and the arrangement of the mouldings is curious. The building is now used as the grammar school. It was built by Bishop Salmon, the foundation deed is dated 1316.		
Kidlington, Oxon, c. 1320	—	243
This shews a tendency to flowing lines.		
MIXED TRACERY. Standish, Gloucestershire, c. 1350 .	—	247
Great Milton, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
East window, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
The tracery of this very beautiful window is a mixture of geometrical and flowing. The mouldings are very good, and the hollow is filled with rich foliage and heads. A portion of it is given on Plate 127.		
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1320 . . .	—	239
The idea of this seems to have been taken from that of three lancets, of which the centre one is the tallest.		
Bloxham, Oxfordshire, c. 1320 . . .	—	ib.
The same may be said of this.		

WINDOWS—DECORATED.	PAGE	PLATE
FLOWING TRACERY. Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	236
A good example of a plain ogee-headed window, but the point terminating in a head is unusual. The tracery, by the slight alteration of changing the curved sides of the pointed oval into straight lines, becomes a very common form of a Perpendicular two-light window.		
Slapton, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
A curious combination of the ogee and semicircle.		
Faringdon, Berks, c. 1320	—	246
Another example of the ornamentation of the rear arch.		
S. Mary Magdalen church, Oxford, 1318-37	—	ib.
Friary, Reading, A.D. 1306	—	ib.
For an account of this building, see Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 141.		
Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Remarkable for the acute ogee of the window head. The same form but without foliation occurs at Finedon in the same neighbourhood.		
Cranford S. Andrew's, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	248
Great Milton, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Slapton, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Melrose abbey	—	ib.
The tracery of this window is of Flamboyant character.		
S. Peter's in the East, Oxford	162	—
Oxford cathedral, chapel of Lady Montacute	486	—
—— (PARTLY FLAMBOYANT.) Bishop's palace chapel, Norwich, c. 1350, east window	—	249
Ditto, two side windows	487	—
Good examples of tracery of Flamboyant forms, though the mouldings shew they are not French work.		
Raunds, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Duston, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Llan Tysilio, Anglesey, c. 1350	—	ib.
Salford, Warwickshire, c. 1360	—	250
The tracery approaches nearer to the Flamboyant in form than is usually met with in this country, but the mouldings have no resemblance to those of that style. It does not seem that genuine Flamboyant is met with in England.		

WINDOWS—DECORATED.	PAGE	PLATE
SQUARE-HEADED, &c. Ardley, Oxfordshire, c. 1320	—	256
The lower part of this has been used as a low side window.		
Friary, Reading, Berkshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
(See Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 141.)		
Denford, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Wymington, Bedfordshire, A.D. 1380	—	ib.
A window of unusual form and late date, but which has a good effect. The church is very interesting from several peculiarities, and from the dates of the erection of the principal parts being known.		
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire	16	—
Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, c. 1350	—	257
Kiddington, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Coggs, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
This is from a curious and interesting little church. The window is remarkable for the rich cornice of four-leaved flowers, a portion of which is given on Plate 127.		
Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, c. 1350	—	ib.
This is a good example of the difference of form of the window and the rear arch which is frequently met with.		
Chapel Cleeve, Somersetshire, c. 1350 (dormer window)	185	—
S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1300 (spire light)	—	258
Bampton, Oxfordshire, c. 1360 (spire light)	349	—
Newark, Nottinghamshire, c. 1350 (spire light)	—	ib.
King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, c. 1380	—	259
S. Nicholas, Abingdon, Berkshire, c. 1350.	—	260
SMALL WINDOWS and ROSES. Duston, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 (three examples)	—	ib.
These are good specimens of the small clerestory windows so frequently used in Decorated churches. In these the windows are each cut in a single stone. The first and second are the exterior and the interior of the same window.		
Stanton S. John, exterior and interior	104	—
Witney	ib.	—
CIRCULAR.		
Berkeley, Gloucestershire, c. 1320	—	261
Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, c. 1350	—	ib.

WINDOWS—DECORATED—CIRCULAR.	PAGE	PLATE
Charnel chapel, Norwich, c. 1300, or 1316 . . (See note on Plate 244.) This is from the crypt under the chapel, but the windows are now much mutilated.	—	261
S. John's hospital, Northampton, c. 1360 . .	—	ib.
S. David's, Pembrokeshire, c. 1360. (See p. 401) .	—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1350 . . . . This is in the south aisle, and is a very beautiful example of Decorated tracery, having something of Flamboyant character in its form.	—	264
TRANSITION FROM DECORATED TO PERPENDICULAR.		
Whissendine, Rutland, c. 1350 . . . This is a good specimen of Decorated, but the introduction of straight lines shews its tendency to the next style.	—	251
Rye, Sussex, c. 1360 . . . . . The same may be said of this.	—	ib.
Wadworth, Yorkshire, c. 1380 . . . A very curious example of early transition, in which the straight lines introduced do not combine with the flowing tracery, but rather cut through it, and by this means produce an awkward and disagreeable effect.	488	—
Charlton on Otmoor, Oxfordshire, c. 1360 . . In this the straight lines harmonize with the flowing ones, and produce a good effect.	—	ib.
King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, c. 1360 . . This has made an advance, two of the mullions are carried through in perpendicular lines, but the intermediate tracery is flowing.	—	ib.
S. Bartholomew's chapel, Oxford, c. 1380 . . An example of transition nearly approaching to the next which is decided Perpendicular.	—	236
Edington or Eddington, Wiltshire, A.D. 1361 (two examples) . . . . . These are very interesting and valuable examples. They are from the church of Edington which was built by Bishop Edington, the predecessor of William of Wykeham, and is therefore the earliest example of Perpendicular which we possess, though, as might be supposed, it retains much of the Decorated mixed with it. The first example appears at first sight almost pure Decorated, but on examining it, the lines which enclose the quatrefoils are seen to be straight instead of being flowing, and the upper one is of a decidedly Per-	—	252

WINDOWS—PERPENDICULAR.	PAGE	PLATE
pendicular form. In the second, the two mullions which enclose the centre light are carried through in the manner of genuine Perpendicular, and a transom is introduced between them, but the side lights are as genuine Decorated.		
Presbytery, Norwich cathedral, c. 1360 (two examples)	—	252
The principal lines of these windows are Perpendicular, but the filling up is mostly Decorated. The introduction of the transom in the head of the second gives it still more of a Perpendicular character.		
PERPENDICULAR.		
New College chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1386 . .	—	253
We are now arrived at the period of pure Perpendicular, and this, which is the work of William of Wykeham, is one of the earliest and best specimens of the style.		
Morton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1424 . .	—	ib.
The ante-chapel from which this is taken is a particularly fine specimen of this style. The windows are good in their proportions and pure in their details.		
Headcorn, Kent, c. 1420	—	ib.
Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire, c. 1430 . . .	—	236
S. Mary's, Devizes, Wiltshire, A.D. 1436 . .	—	253
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	254
Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, c. 1500 . . .	—	ib.
In this the Perpendicular principle is carried to excess, and the effect is not so good as in the preceding examples.		
King's college chapel, Cambridge, c. 1500* . .	—	ib.
A good example of a large late four-centred window. The embattled transom was a frequent ornament in late windows.		
Wilby, Northamptonshire, c. 1420 (spire window) .	—	258
The tower of this church is a fine specimen of Perpendicular. The lower part is square, but the part which carries the spire is octagonal, to the angles of which it is connected by flying buttresses as here shewn		
New College, Oxford, A.D. 1386 (tower window) . .	—	227
This is from the tower, where they are used in pairs.		
Huish Episcopi, Somersetshire, c. 1450 (tower window)	—	252
S. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorset, c. 1480 (tower window)	—	ib.
These two last are examples of a mode of filling belfry windows with		

80286

WINDOWS—PERPENDICULAR.	PAGE	PLATE
ornamental stone-work instead of the common louvre boards which is very prevalent in the churches of Dorset and Somerset, and found also though less frequently in other places, as in Magdalen college, Oxford.		
Compton Winyate, Warwickshire (bay window)	70	—
Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1423 (gable window)	223	—
With an ogee head and crocketed hoodmould.		
Wells, Vicar's Close (oriel window)	333	—
S. Michael's, Oxford	349	—
Brasenose college	350	—
FLAMBOYANT. S. Ouen, Rouen	208	—
Harfleur, Normandy	209	—
Falaise, c. 1450	—	250
S. Mary's, Dinan, c. 1450	—	ib.
Beauvais cathedral, c. 1450	—	ib.

FRONTISPIECE TO VOLUME I.

PORCH, CASTLE ASHBY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

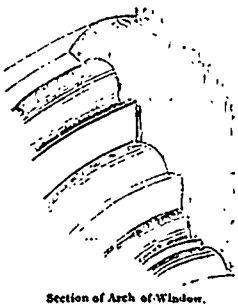
A fine specimen of transition work from Norman to Early English. It has been extensively repaired, or, which is more probable, rebuilt, and the jambs have suffered considerably, although a large portion of the original work remains, and is curious; on parts of these, small ornaments have been marked with a chisel preparatory to carving, and one or two are in a more advanced state, but they may be later additions; the leaves of the capitals are very simple, and of rather uncommon character; the mouldings of the arch are very good and in fine preservation: among the enrichments is a series of four-leaved flowers, formed exactly like the "tooth-ornament" of the Early English style. This porch, together with the whole building to which it is attached, is most carefully preserved from injury by the noble owner of the adjoining mansion.

FRONTISPIECE TO VOLUME II.

WINDOW, CASTLE ASHBY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350.

PAGE | PLATE

This window, which is in the west end of the north aisle, is remarkable for the elegance of its tracery. It is of Decorated character, but the mouldings, as shewn in the section, particularly of the dripstone, shew it to be rather late in the style. The other windows in the same aisle, as shewn in the Frontispiece, are of the same style and date as those of S. Mary Magdalene, Oxford (Plate 157), and consequently somewhat earlier than this.



Section of Arch of Window.

This engraving, and that of the doorway of the same church, given as a frontispiece, are presented to the work by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Northampton.

The initial letters are chiefly copied from a manuscript of the Vulgate of the 13th century, from the Canonici collection now in the Bodleian Library.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

For the use of the student Mr. Rickman's table with some slight alteration is subjoined, shewing the duration of the styles of English architecture; and the kings reigning in each period.

Kings.	*Date.*	*Style.*	*Remarks.*
William I.	1066	Norman. [or English Romanesque.]	Prevailed little more than 124 years; no remains really known to be more than a few years older than the Conquest.
William II.	1087		
Henry I.	1100		
Stephen	1135		
Henry II.	1154 to 1189		
Richard I.[a]	1189	Early English. [or 1st Pointed.]	Prevailed about 100 years.
John	1199		
Henry III.	1216 to 1272		
Edward I.[b]	1272	Decorated English. [or 2nd Pointed.]	Continued perhaps 10 or 15 years later in some instances. Prevailed about 100 years.
Edward II.	1307		
Edward III.[c]	1327 to 1377		
Richard II.	1377	Perpendicular English. [or 3rd Pointed.]	Prevailed about 169 years.
Henry IV.	1399		
Henry V.	1413		Few, if any, whole buildings executed in this style later than Henry VIII.
Henry VI.	1422		
Edward IV.	1461		
Edward V.	1483		This style used in additions and rebuilding, but often much debased, as late as 1630 or 1640.
Richard III.	1483		
Henry VII.	1485		
Henry VIII.	1509 to 1546		

[a] The reign of Richard I. was the chief period of the Transition from the Norman to the Early English style. The change began perhaps a little earlier in a few instances, and continued a little later, some buildings of the time of King John being of Transition character.

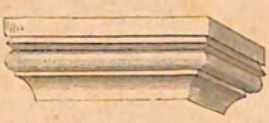
[b] The Transition from the Early English to the Decorated style took place chiefly in the reign of Edward I. The Eleanor crosses belong rather to the latter than the former style.

[c] In the latter part of the long reign of Edward III. the Transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style began, and was almost completed by the time of the accession of Richard II. Some buildings of the Decorated style may be found of his reign, but the works of William of Wykeham, Westminster Hall, and many other buildings of this period, are of very decided Perpendicular character. Perhaps one of the earliest and best authenticated examples of this Transition, shewing a curious mixture of the two styles, is Edington church in Wiltshire, founded by bishop William of Edington in 1352, and consecrated in 1361. The same bishop, who died in 1366, commenced the alteration of Winchester cathedral into the Perpendicular style, which was continued by William of Wykeham.

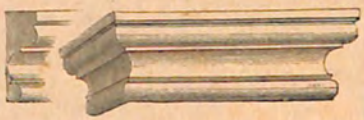
NORMAN.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, (REMIGIUS.)
A.D. 1100

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, (ALEXANDER.)
A.D. 1140.



JEWS' HOUSE, LINCOLN,
circa 1150.



NEW ROMNEY, KENT,
circa 1180.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, CHOIR.
A.D. 1200

ST SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK,
circa 1250.

EARLY ENGLISH

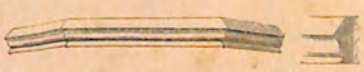
OXFORD CATHEDRAL, CHAPTER HOUSE,
circa 1250.

WELLS CATHEDRAL.
A.D. 1264

DECORATED

MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD,
A.D. 1277

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY,
circa 1320.

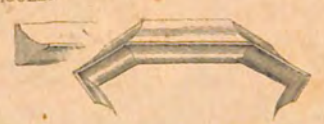


YORK CATHEDRAL.
circa 1330.

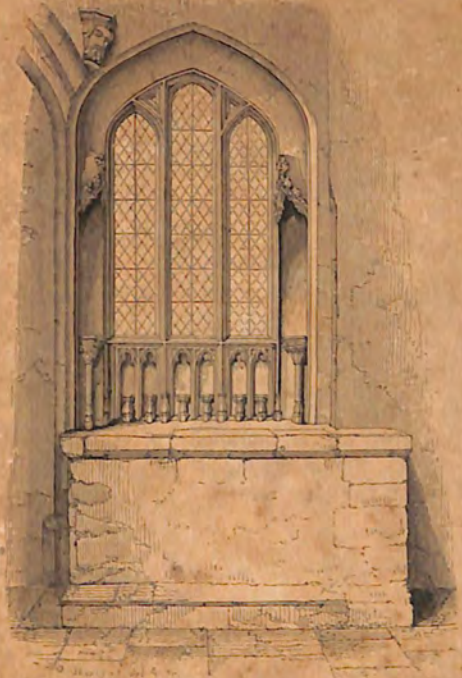
CASTLE ASHBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
circa 1360

PERPENDICULAR

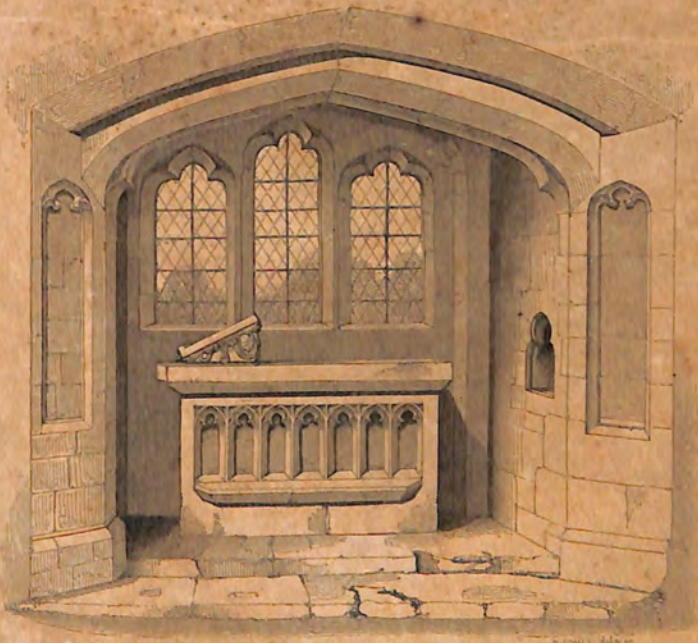
CROYDON, SURREY,
circa 1450



HENRY VII. CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.
A.D. 1503



ENSTONE, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1420



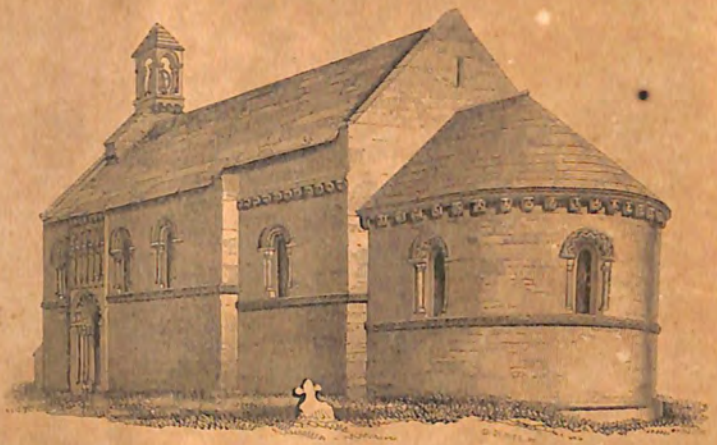
WENLOCK PRIORY, SHROPSHIRE, c. 1400

PODLIS

RUSHDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1350.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

NORMAN.

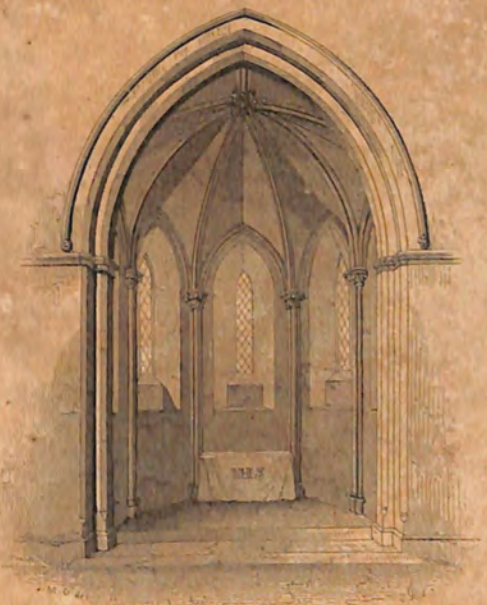


DALMENY, LINLITHGOWSHIRE. c. 1130.

ROMSEY, HANTS. c. 1180.

EARLY ENGLISH.

TIDMARSH, BERKSHIRE. Exterior. [The Roof and Cross are modern.]



TIDMARSH, BERKSHIRE. Interior. c. 1220.

NORMAN

ST BOTOLPH'S, COLCHESTER,
circa 1120.

ST AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY,
circa 1160.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
circa 1160.

ST JOHN'S, DEVIZES,
circa 1160.

NORMAN

ST PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, c 1140

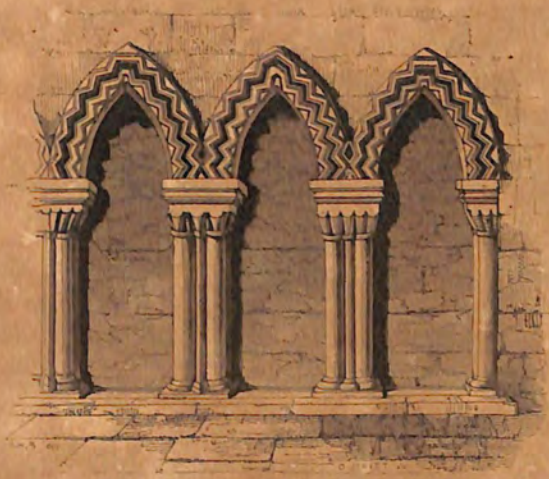
ST BARTHOLOMEW'S, LONDON, c 1160

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c 1120

NORMAN

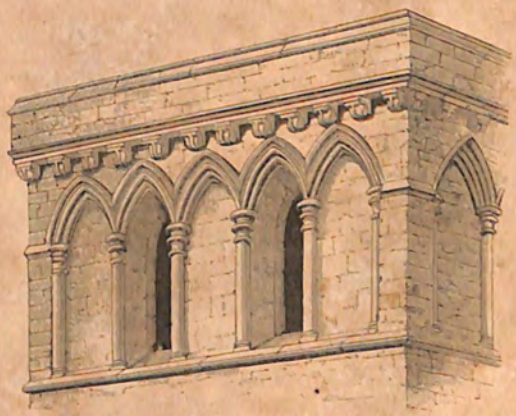
FONT, COLESHILL, WARWICKSHIRE, c. 1130.

TRANSITION.



ARCADE, STONELEIGH, WARWICKSHIRE, c. 1190

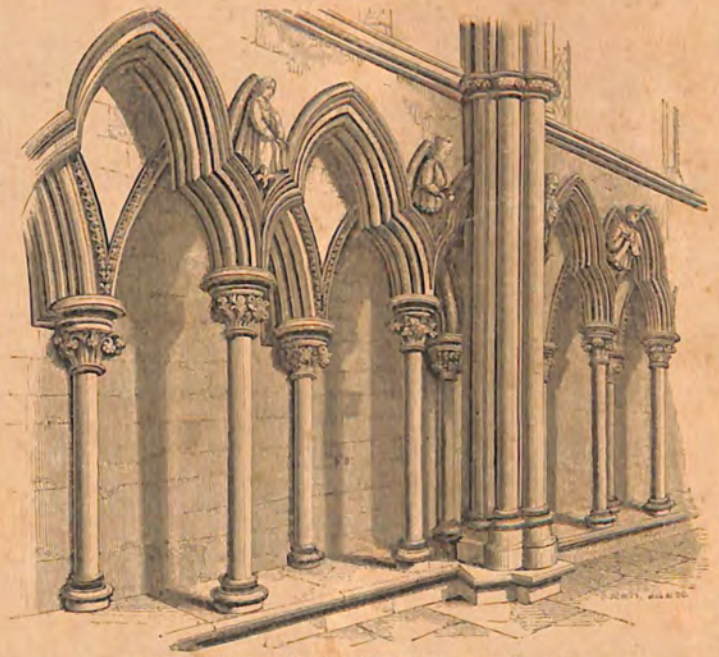
EARLY ENGLISH.



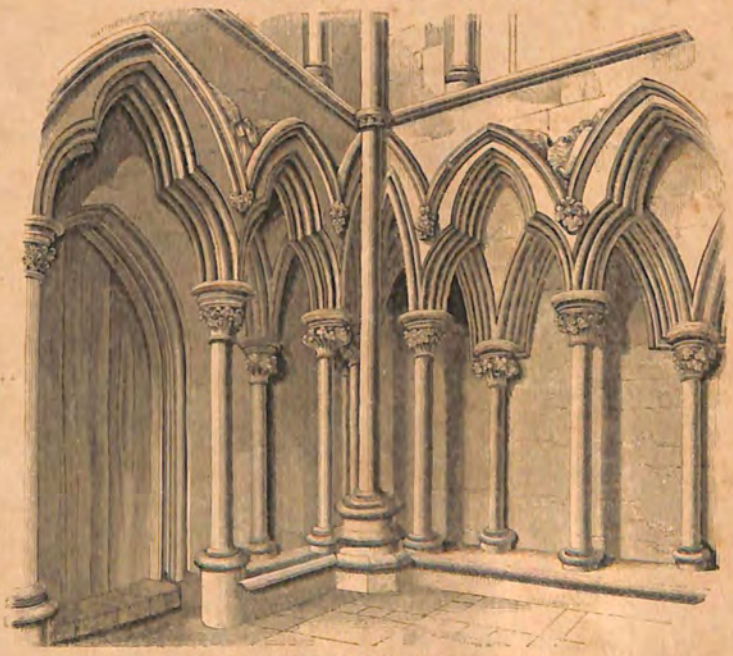
HADDENHAM CHURCH, BUCKS. c 1230

STONE CHURCH, KENT. c. 1270

EARLY ENGLISH

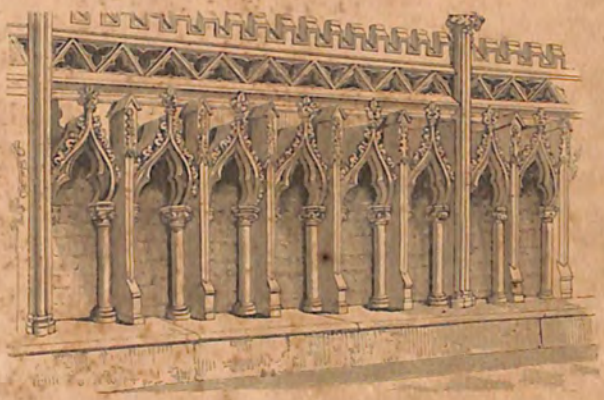


SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1200.



SOUTH TRANSEPT, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200

DECORATED.



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1300

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, c. 1310

ROMAN.

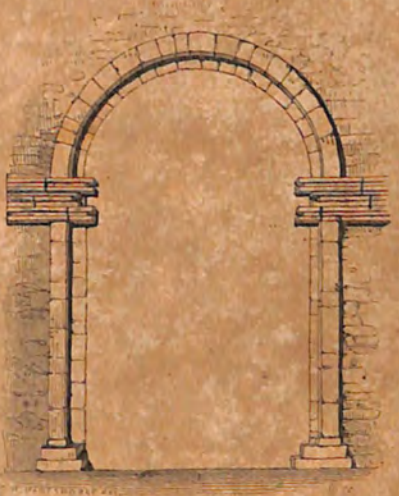
ROMAN THEATRE, LILLEBONNE

ROMAN WALL, COLCHESTER, ESSEX.

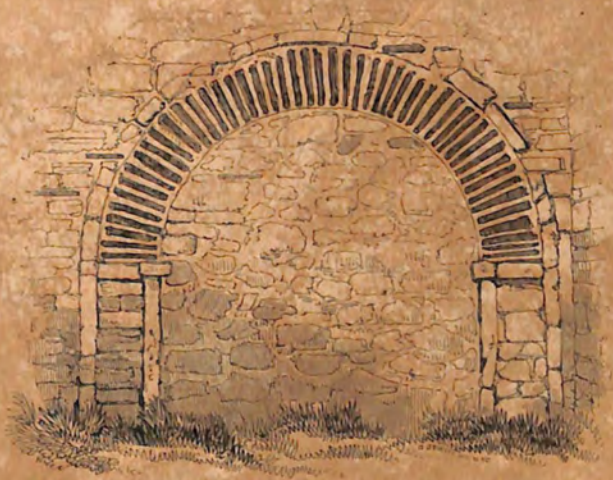
NEWPORT GATE, LINCOLN.

SUPPOSED SAXON

BRIGSTOCK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



BARNACK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

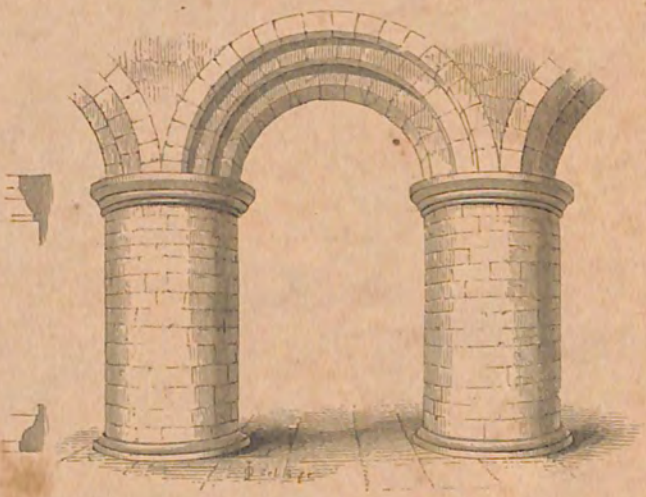


BRITFORD, NEAR SALISBURY.

EARLY NORMAN

CHAPEL IN THE WHITE TOWER, LONDON,
A D 1081

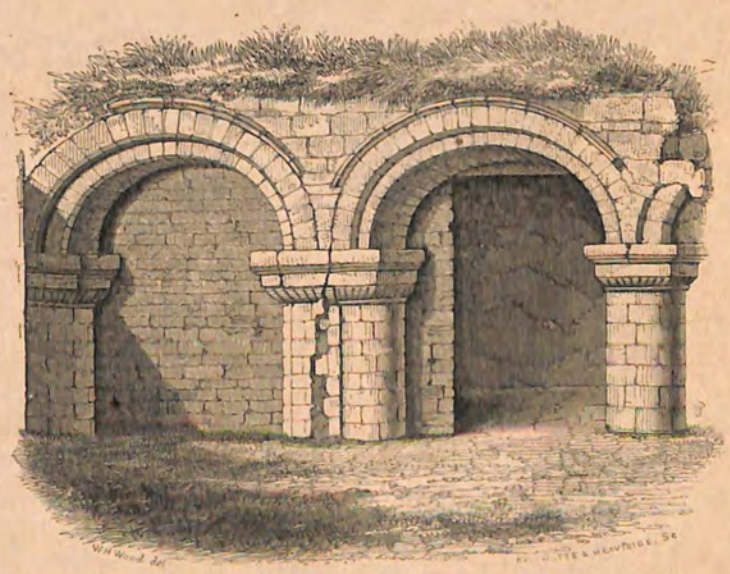
WEST END OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
circa 1090



GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, c 1100

NORMAN.

CHANCEL-ARCH, HEADINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1150.



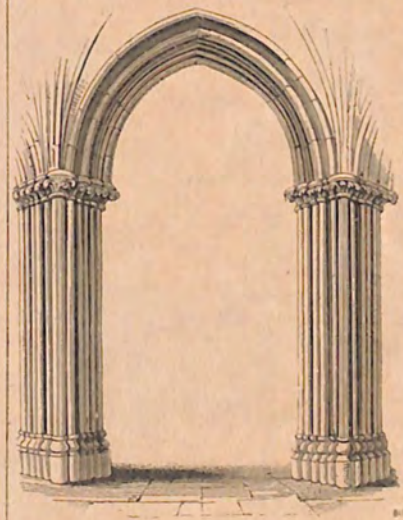
RUINS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, WORCESTER, c 1160.

TRANSITION FROM NORMAN

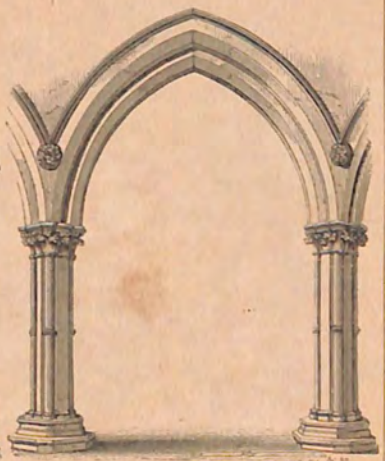
GALILEE, DURHAM CATHEDRAL, A.D 1189

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, c 1180

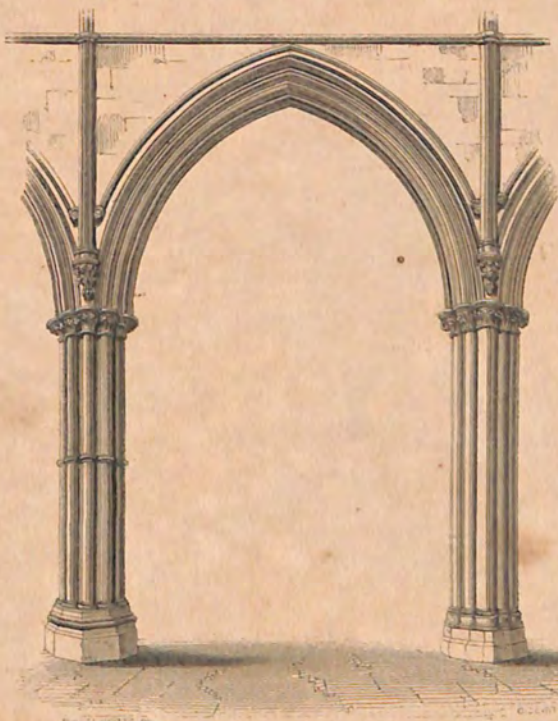
EARLY ENGLISH.



LADY CHAPEL, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1220



ST MARY LE WIGFORD, LINCOLN, c. 1300



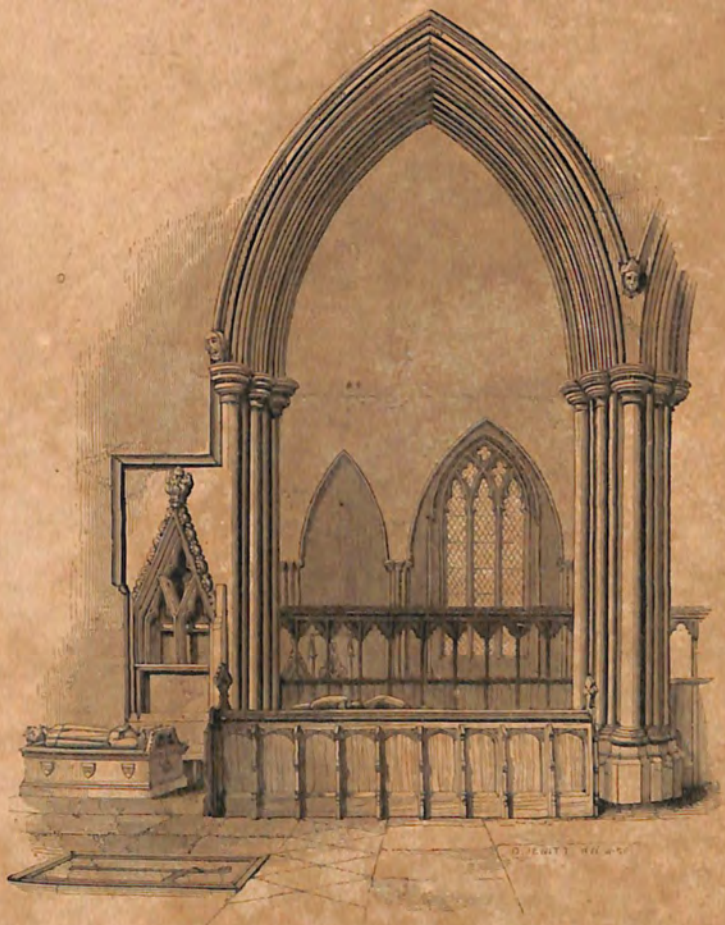
NAVE, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1220

DECORATED.

CHIPPING WARDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. c. 1350

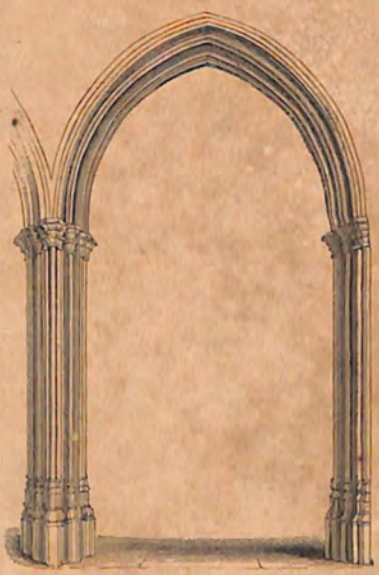
HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE. c. 1350

DECORATED.

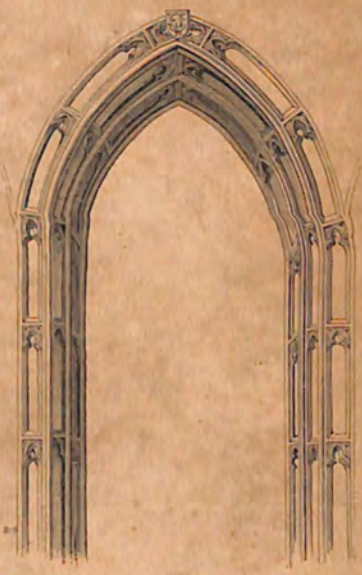


DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300

PERPENDICULAR.



NAVE OF ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, A.D. 1488



SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1400.

MINSTER LOVELL, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1430.

STRINGCOURSE, KIDDINGTON, OXON. c. 1350.

TABERNACLE, EXETER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1200

DOOR, BLOXHAM, OXON, c. 1280.

DOOR, CHIPPING NORTON, OXON, c. 1330

MONUMENT, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1300

WINDOW, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1320

SPIRE, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.

WINDOW JAMB, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1320.

SPIRE, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.

TUSCAN.

TRAJAN'S COLUMN.

ROMAN DORIC.

COLONNADE OF ST. PETER'S

IONIC.

AQUEDUCT OF HADRIAN

IONIC

ERECHTHEUM.

CORINTHIAN.

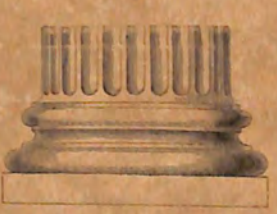
TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR.

CORINTHIAN

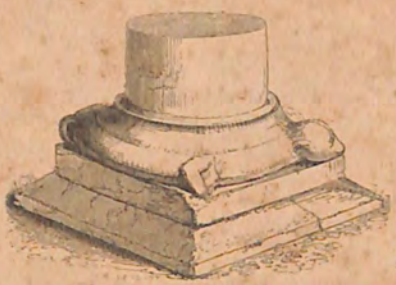
CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES

COMPOSITE.

ATTIC.

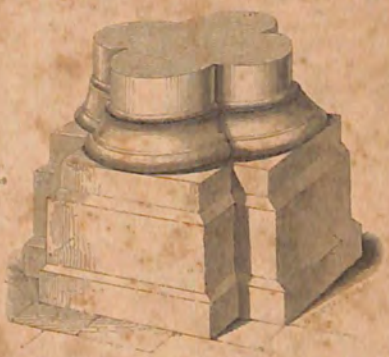


NORMAN



ST. PETER'S, OXFORD, c. 1140.

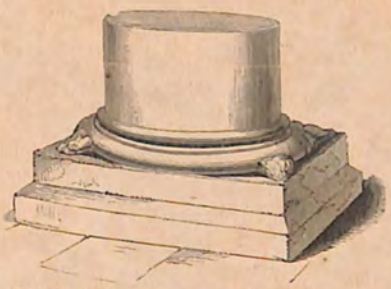
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL, c. 1130



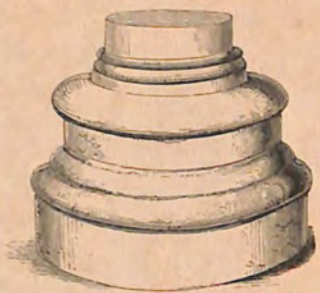
ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, c. 1140

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, c. 1100

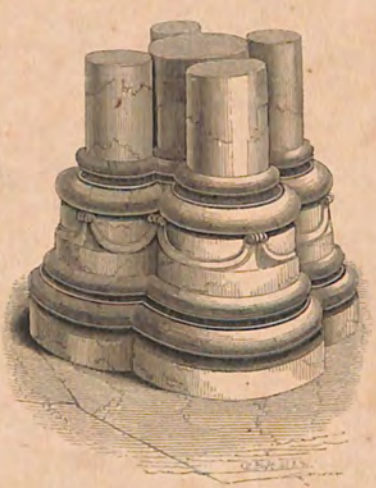
EARLY ENGLISH.



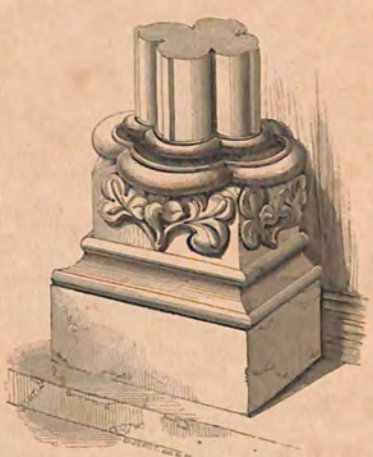
GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1200



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, c. 1250.

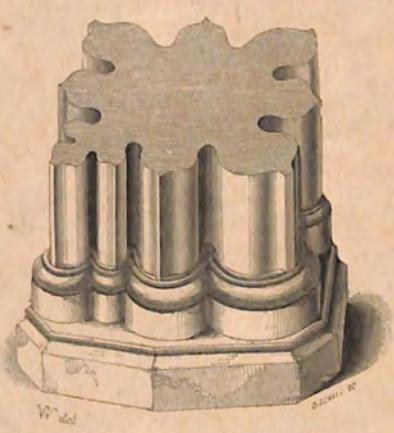


CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1178.



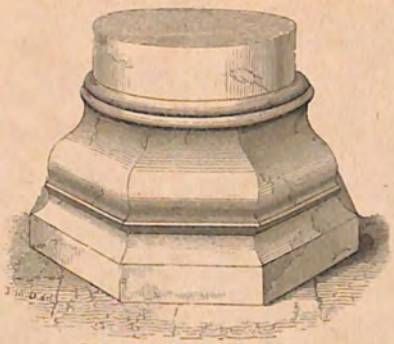
CHAPTER HOUSE, LINCOLN, c. 1200.

TEMPLE CHURCH LONDON, A.D 1240.



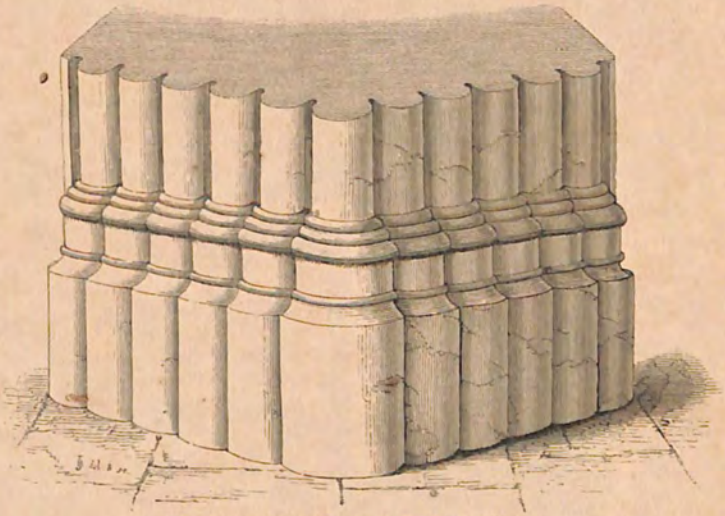
ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK, c 1250.

DECORATED

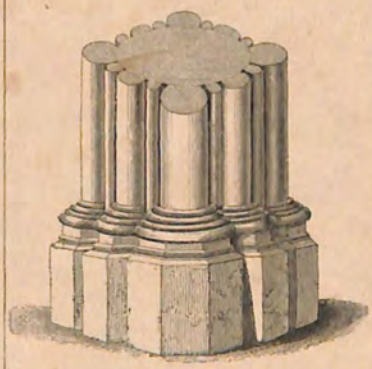


BEVERLEY MINSTER, c. 1360.

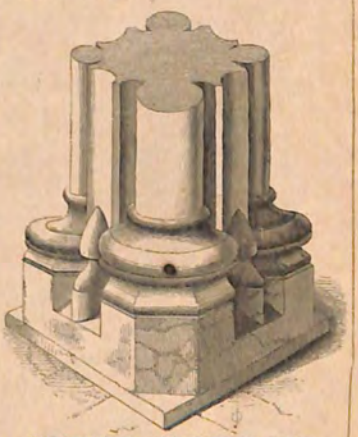
WELBOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1350



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A.D. 1331

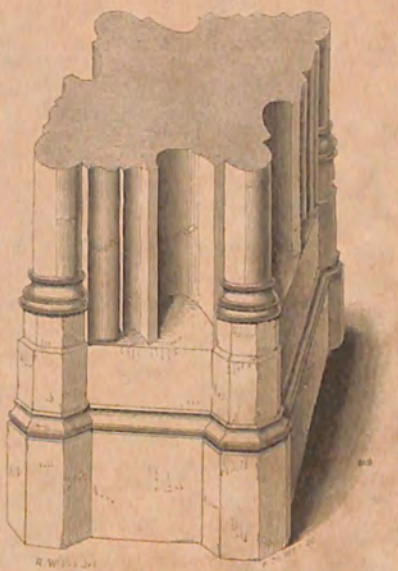


DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300.

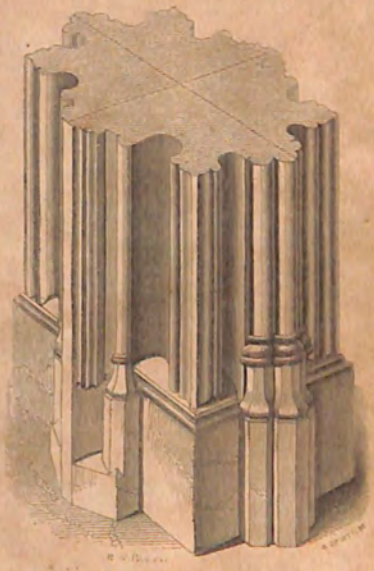


DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1340.

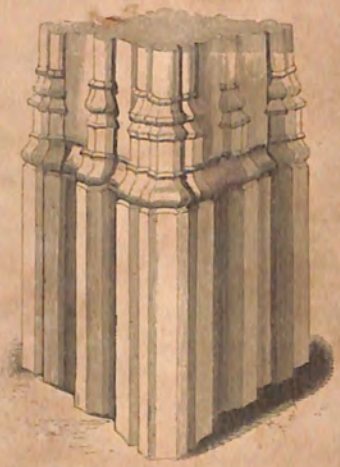
PERPENDICULAR



LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, c 1460

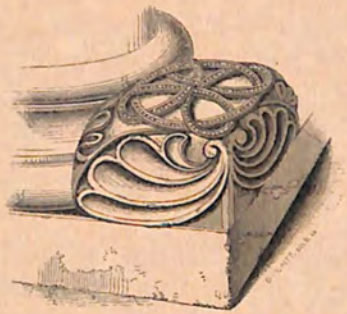


ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR c 1480

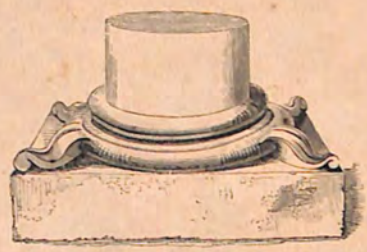


ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, 1488

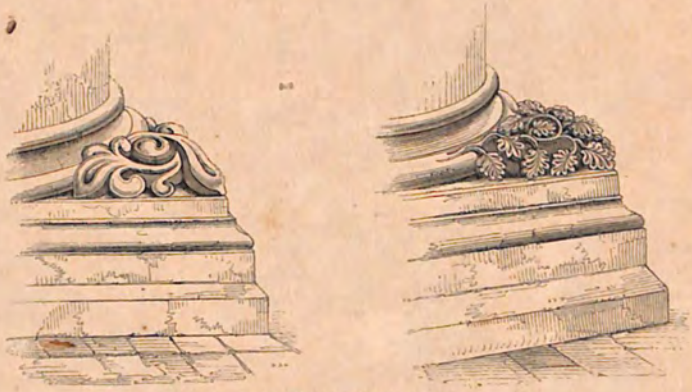
CROYDON, SURREY, circa 1420



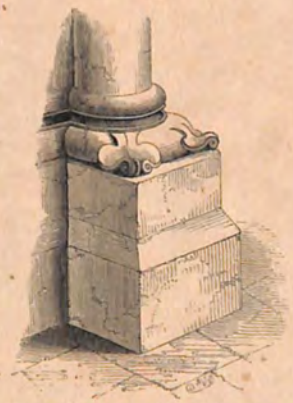
CRYPT, YORK CATHEDRAL, c. 1160



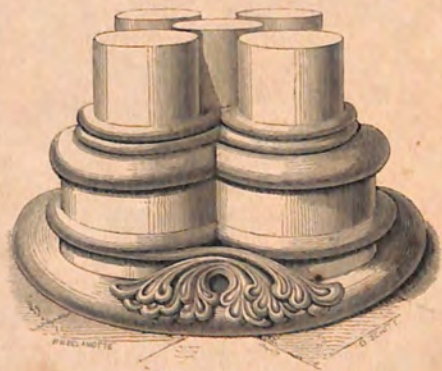
STOCKBURY, KENT, c. 1220



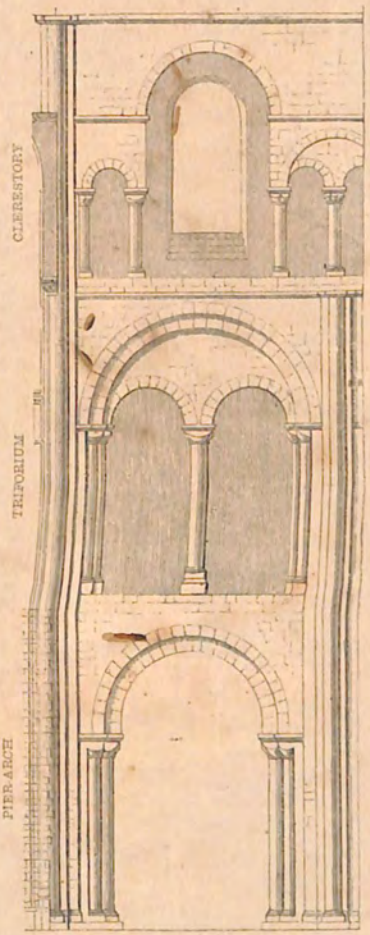
ST CROSS, WINCHESTER, c 1180



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1180



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1230.

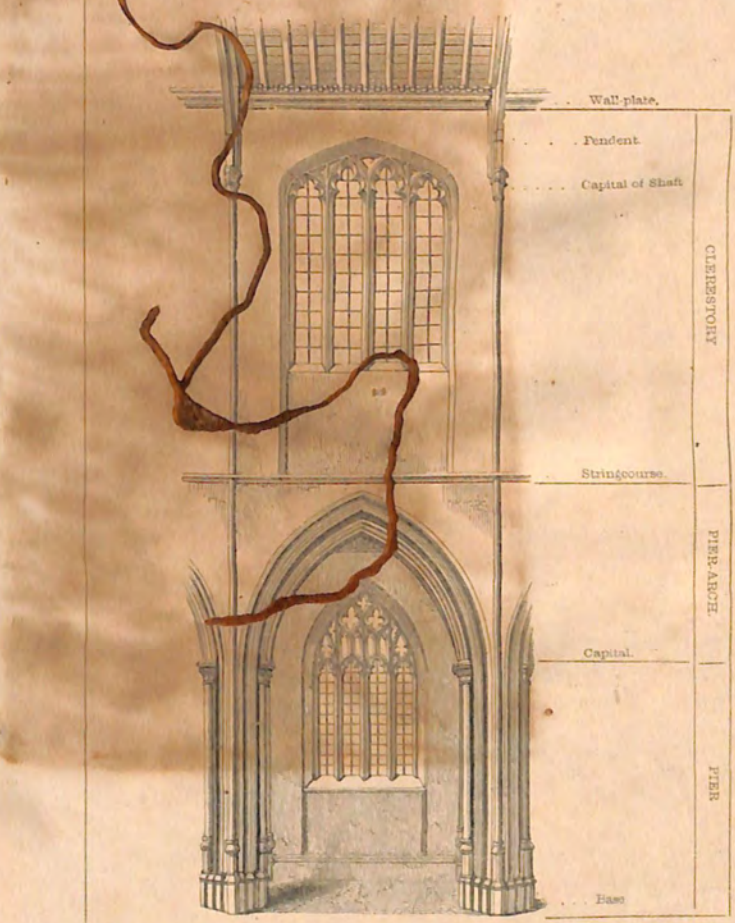


TRANSEPT, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
circa 1090.

BECKET'S CROWN, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.
A.D. 1182.

BEVERLEY MINSTER, c. 1300.

THORNTON ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1282.



FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
A.D. 1440

NORMAN.

LITTLETON HAMPSHIRE

NORTHBOROUGH. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

EARLY ENGLISH.

MANTON. RUTLAND

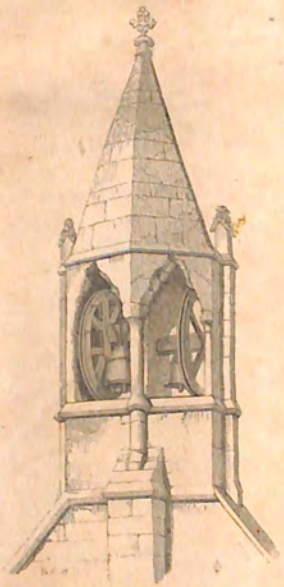
LITTLE CASTERTON. RUTLAND.

EARLY ENGLISH

LITTLE COXWELL, BERKSHIRE
c. 1200.

SKELTON, YORKSHIRE, c 1200.

CHAPEL, GLASTONBURY,
circa 1250



SHIPTON OLLIFFE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
circa 1260

EARLY ENGLISH

LEIGH DELAMERE, WILTS, c. 12[illegible].

PERPENDICULAR

CORSTON, WILTS, c. 1420

IDBURY, OXFORDSHIRE c. 1450.

DECORATED

CLEEVE ABBEY, SOMERSET c.1300

NORMAN.

IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1130.

KILPECK, HEREFORDSHIRE.

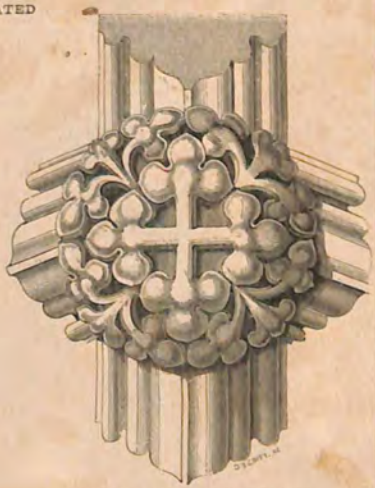
EARLY ENGLISH.

WARMINGTON CH., NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1275.

CHAPTER HOUSE, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, circa 1350

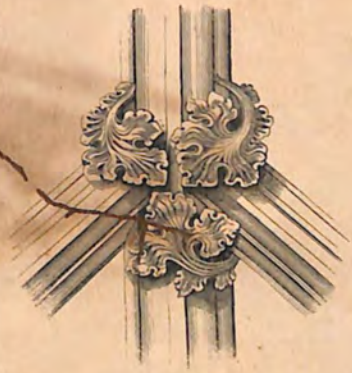
DECORATED

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY HERTS



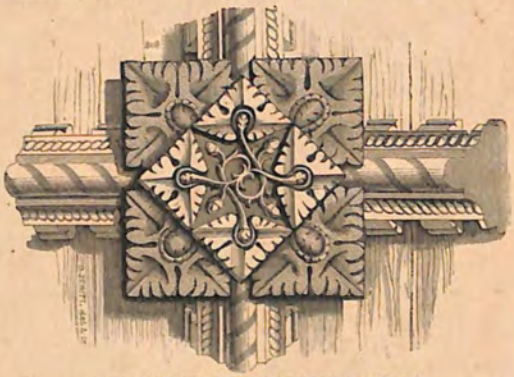
TRINITY CHURCH, EDINBURGH

PERPENDICULAR



MELROSE ABBEY.

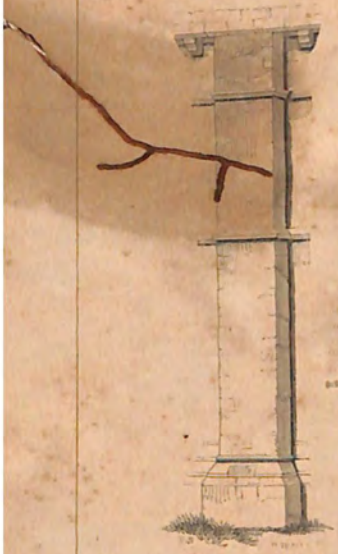
CLOISTERS, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, circa 1450



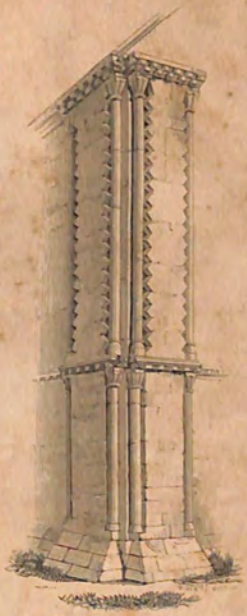
WELLINGBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

CLOISTERS, MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

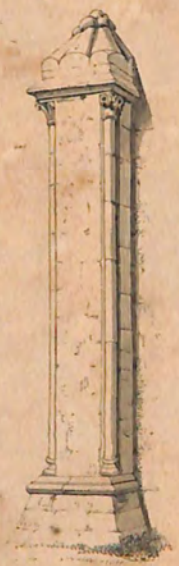
NORMAN



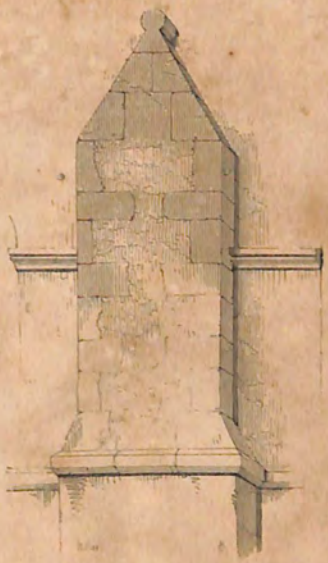
FOUNTAINS ABBEY, c. 1170.



ST. MARY'S, LEICESTER, c. 1150.



GLASTONBURY ABBEY, c. 1180.



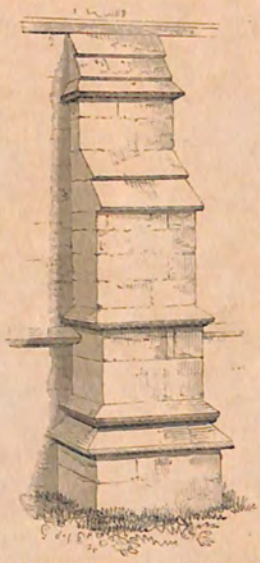
MONK'S HORTON, KENT, c. 1100.

EARLY ENGLISH.

CHOIR, LINCOLN, c. 1190.

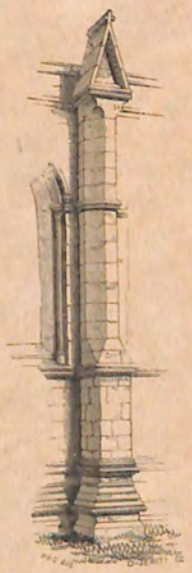
EARLY ENGLISH.

HIGHAM FERRERS, NORTHAMPTONSH., c 1220



WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSH., c. 1260

POTTERN, WILTSHIRE, c. 1250



SOUTHWELL MINSTER NOTTS. c 1210

DECORATED

DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE.
c. 1300.

BRINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSH.,
c. 1320.

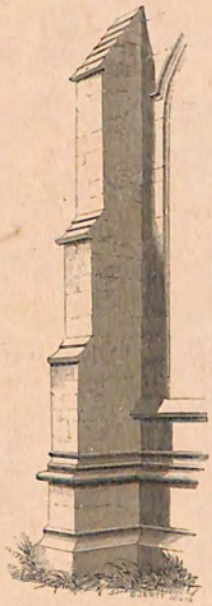
OXFORD CATHEDRAL.

CHURCH BRAMPTON; NORTHANTS

ST MARY MAGDALENE, OXFORD,
A D 1337

GADSBY, LEICESTERSHIRE,
c. 1350.

PERPENDICULAR

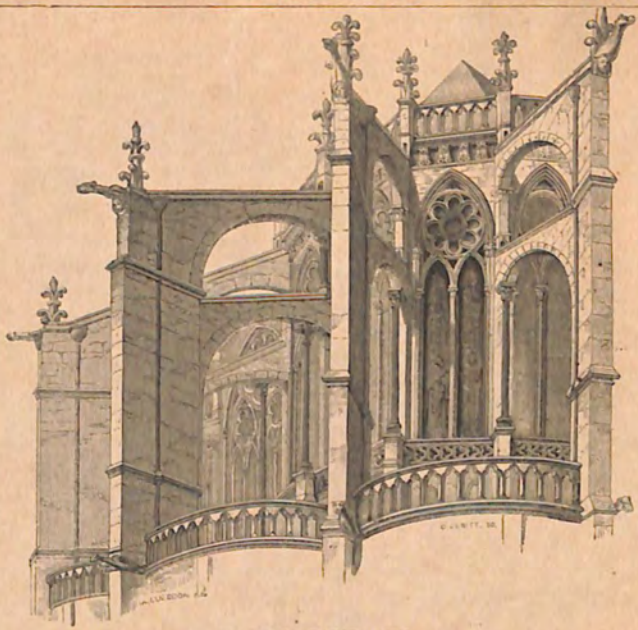


WELLINGBOROUGH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1450

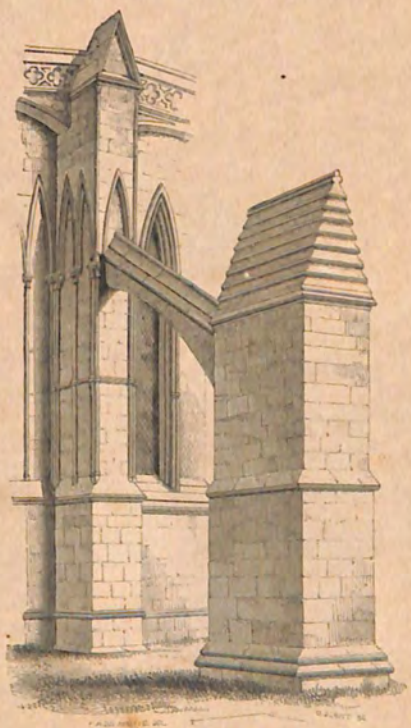
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL,
circa 1430.

ST LAURENCE,
EVESHAM, circa 1450

DIVINITY SCHOOL,
OXFORD, c 1490.

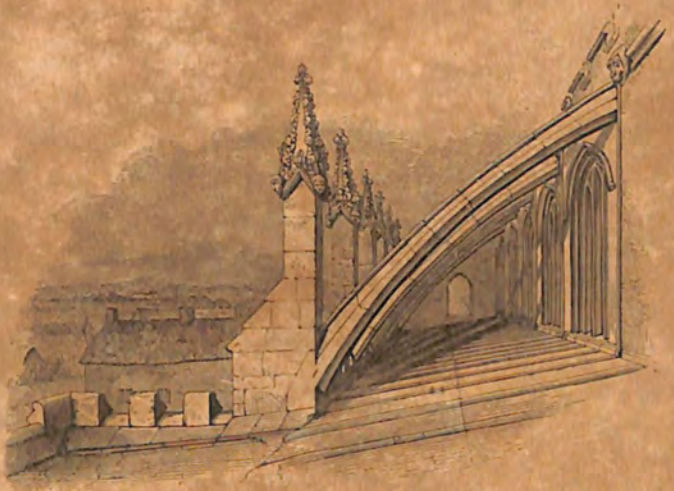


ST. DENIS, PARIS, c. 1240.



CHAPTER-HOUSE, LINCOLN, c 1220.

PERPENDICULAR.



FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
A.D. 1410.

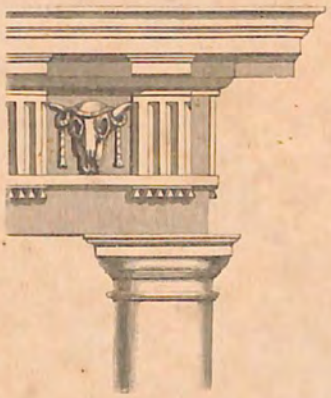
PERPENDICULAR.

SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE,
circa 1470

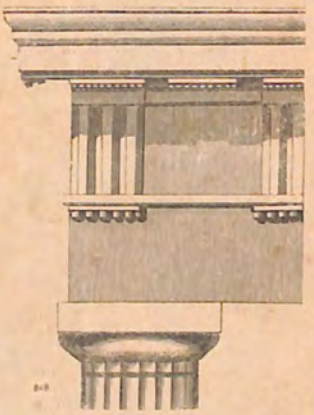
DECORATED.

CAYTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE,
circa 1300.

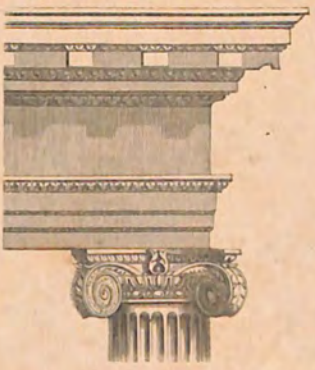
ROMAN DORIC



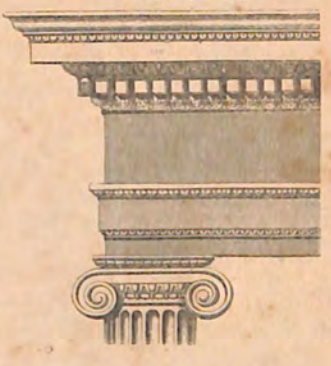
GRECIAN DORIC



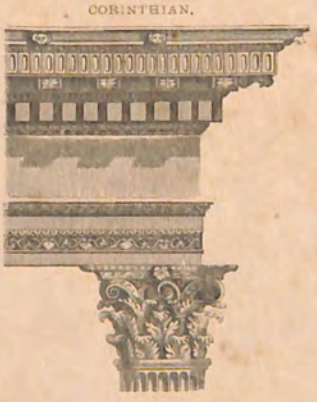
ROMAN IONIC



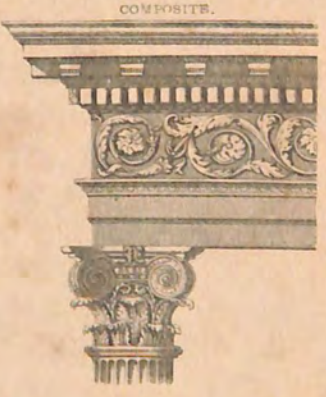
GRECIAN IONIC



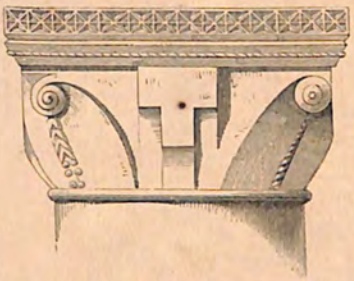
CORINTHIAN.



COMPOSITE.



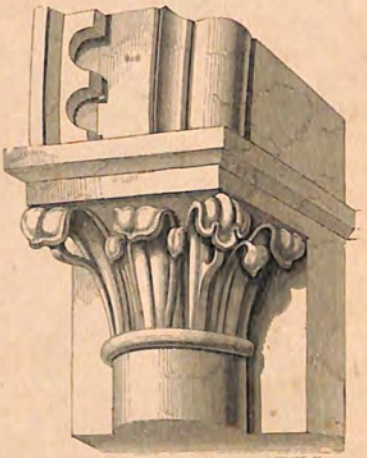
NORMAN.



WHITE TOWER, LONDON, c. 1080

WESTMINSTER HALL, c 1090

ST NICOLAS, CAEN, c 1100

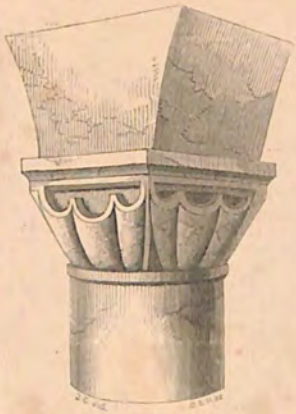


LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1100

WHITBY PARISH CHURCH, c. 1100

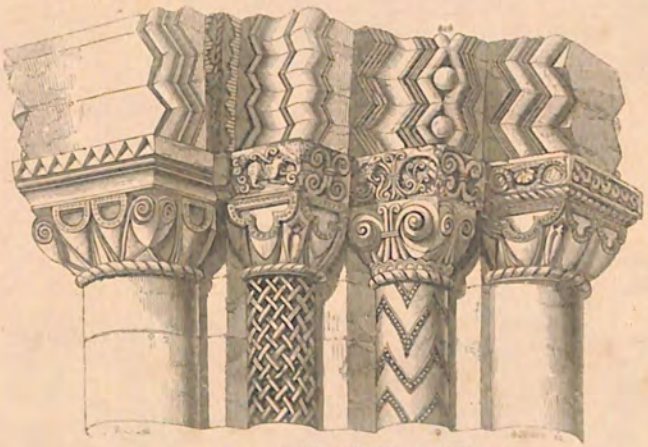
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, CRYPT

NORMAN.



WATERPERRY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1180

DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1180

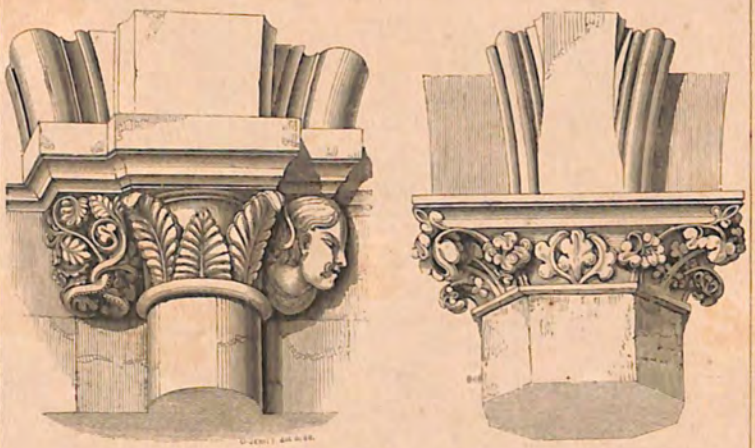


ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, circa 1160.

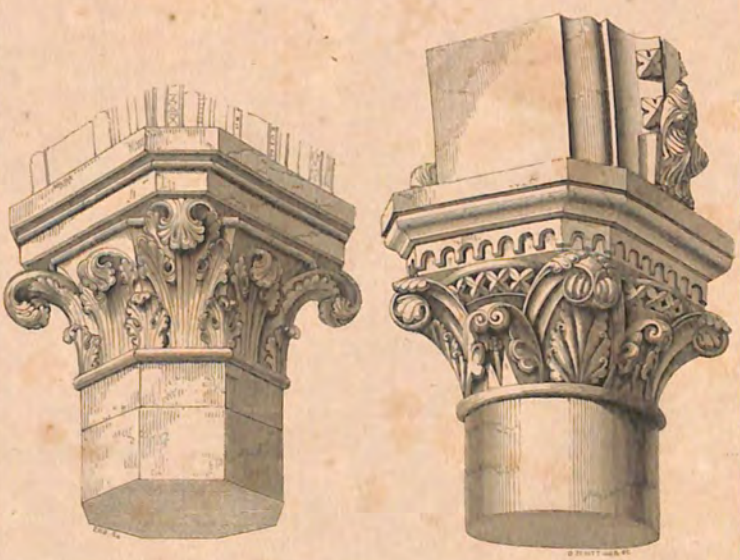
GRAFTON UNDERWOOD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1180

HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1200

ENGLISH TRANSITION



CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, circa 1160.



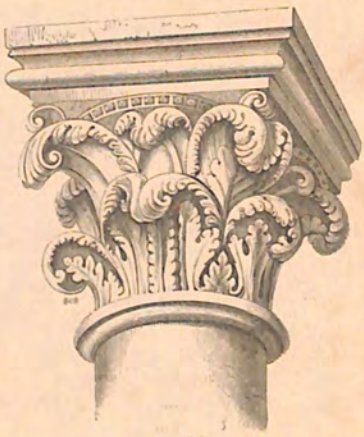
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1177

OAKHAM CASTLE, RUTLANDSHIRE. c. 1180

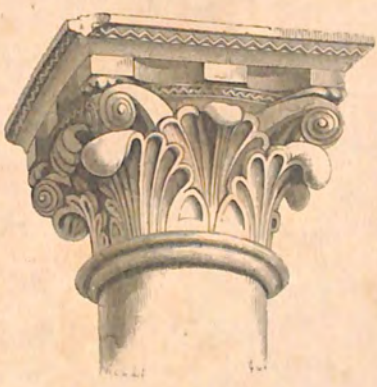
NORMAN

FOREIGN TRANSITION

MURRHARD, c. 1168



SOISSONS CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1212.



ST. NICOLAS, BLOIS, c 1200

ST NICOLAS, BLOIS, c. 1200

EARLY ENGLISH

BURTON LATIMER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1100

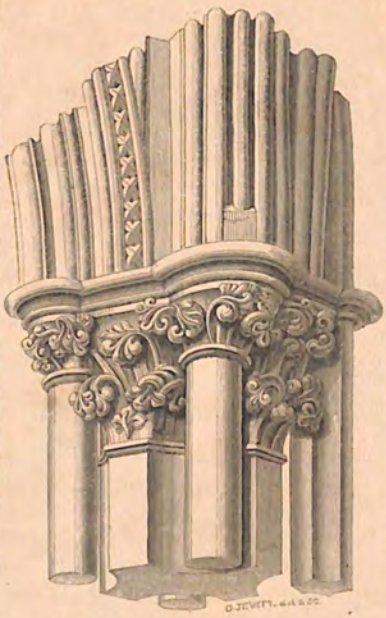
BLOXHAM, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1100.

WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1100

NASEBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1200.

WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1280

EARLY ENGLISH



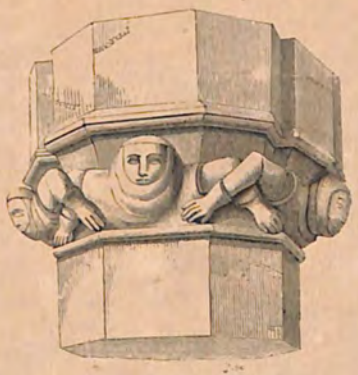
CHOIR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1200.

PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1200

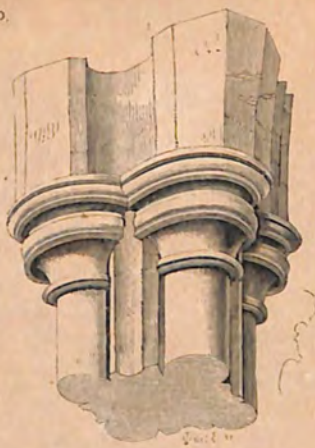
ST. MARY LE WIGFORD, LINCOLN, c. 1200.

DESBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1200

DECORATED.



HAMPTON POYLE, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300.



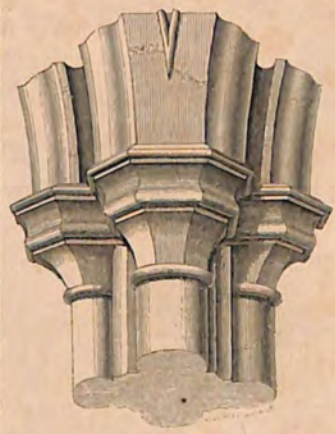
DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300

BEVERLEY MINSTER, c. 1320.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1300

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS, c. 1300

PERPENDICULAR

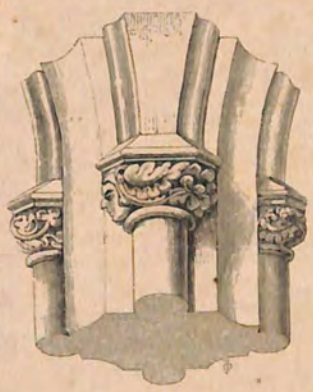


WELLINGBOROUGH, NORTHANTS, c. 1450

NEWARK, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1380

STOKE IN TEIGNHEAD, DEVONSH., c. 1490

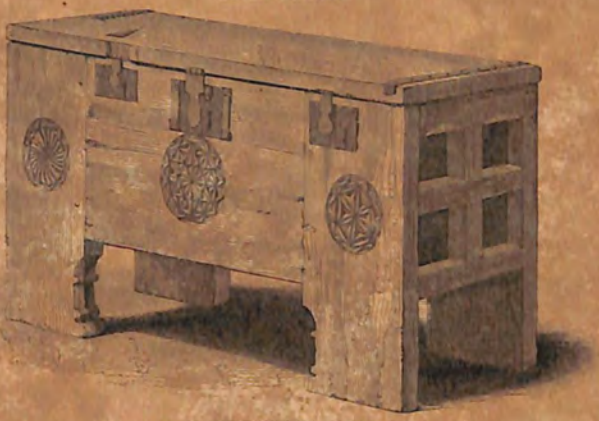
CROMER, NORFOLK, c. 1420.



PIDDLETON, DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1505

UPWEY, DORSETSHIRE, c. 1200.

EARLY ENGLISH



STOKE DABERNO, SURREY

DECORATED

HUTTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE

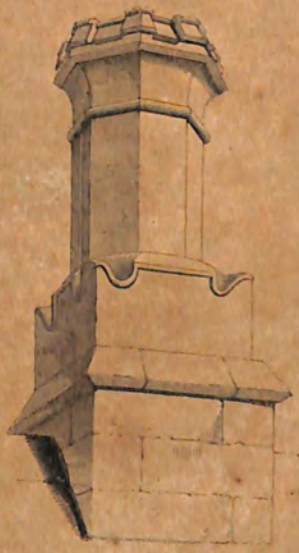
FLAMBOYANT OR FLEMISH

QUESTLING, SUSSEX

ABINGDON ABBEY, BERKS,
circa 1250

AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND
circa 1283

SHERBORNE ABBEY, DORSET,
circa 1300



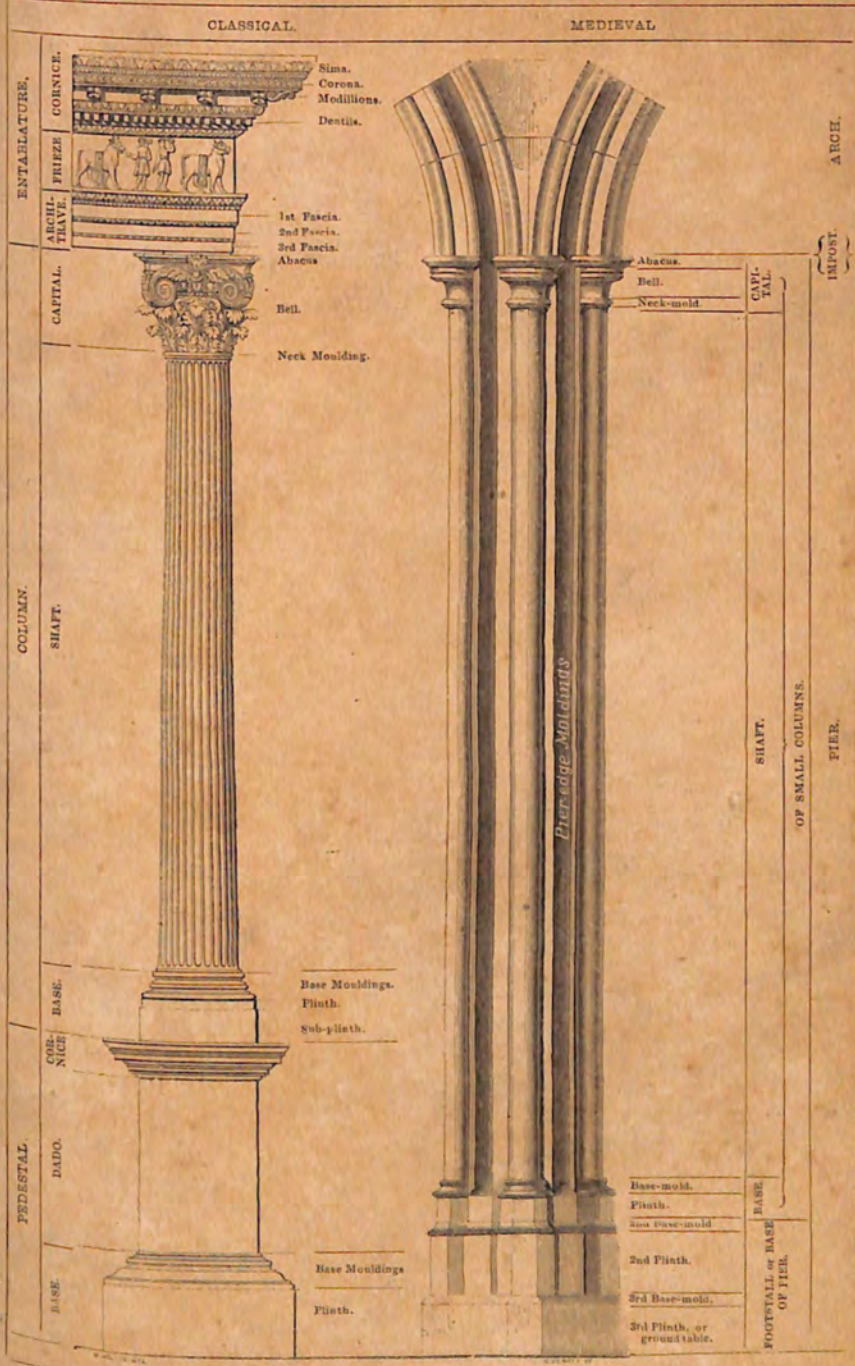
EXTON, RUTLAND,
circa 1320.

NORTHBOROUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND,
circa 1340

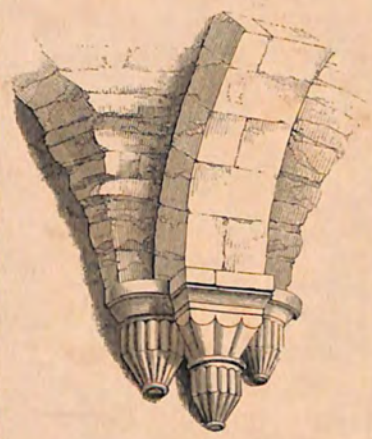
THORNBURY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
A D 1514.

LAYER MARNEY, ESSEX,
circa 1500

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL, KENT,
circa 1600.


CLASSICAL.
MEDIEVAL
ENTABLATURE.
CORNICE.
FRIEZE.
ARCHI-TRAVE.
CAPITAL.
COLUMN.
SHAFT.
BASE.
PEDESTAL.
CORNICE
DADO.
BASE.
Sima.
Corona.
Modillions.
Dentils.
1st Fascia.
2nd Fascia.
3rd Fascia.
Abacus
Bell.
Neck Moulding.
Base Mouldings.
Plinth.
Sub-plinth.
Base Mouldings
Plinth.
Pier edge Mouldings
Abacus.
Bell.
Neck-mold.
Base-mold.
Plinth.
2nd Base-mold
2nd Plinth.
3rd Base-mold.
3rd Plinth, or ground table.
CAPI-TAL.
SHAFT.
BASE.
FOOTSTALL or BASE OF PIER.
OF SMALL COLUMNS.
PIER.
IMPOST.
ARCH.

NORMAN.



KIRKSTALL ABBEY,
circa 1150

TRANSITION

OAKHAM CASTLE RUTLAND,
circa 1180

EARLY ENGLISH

HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1200.

ST SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON,
circa 1300.

EARLY ENGLISH.

ACTON BURNELL, c. 1260.

RIVAUX ABBEY, YORKSHIRE

DECORATED.

MELROSE ABBEY, c 1300

PERPENDICULAR.

CH. CH., OXFORD; STAIRCASE TO HALL, A.D. 1640.

HALL, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, A.D. 1530

EARLY ENGLISH

TRANSEPT, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

GRAFTON UNDERWOOD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

DECORATED

CALDECOT, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MELROSE ABBEY,

TRANSITION.

CRICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THORNTON ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

KIRKBY WISKE, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1350.

TEWKESBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
circa 1350

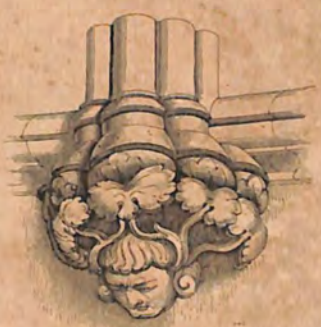
ST. ALDATE'S, OXFORD, A.D 1330.

DUSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

LONG BUCKLEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WELLS CATHEDRAL, c. 1290.

NORTHMOOR CHURCH, OXON., c. 1330



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A.D. 1277

ST MARY'S CHURCH, OXFORD, A.D. 1488

YORK CATHEDRAL, c. 1450

NORMAN

ROMSEY CHURCH, HANTS, circa 1180

EARLY ENGLISH

ROMSEY CHURCH, HANTS, circa 1220

PORTSMOUTH CHURCH, circa 1230.

WARMINGTON CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE circa 1250

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, circa 1300

DECORATED

TOWER OF ST MARY'S, OXFORD, circa 1280

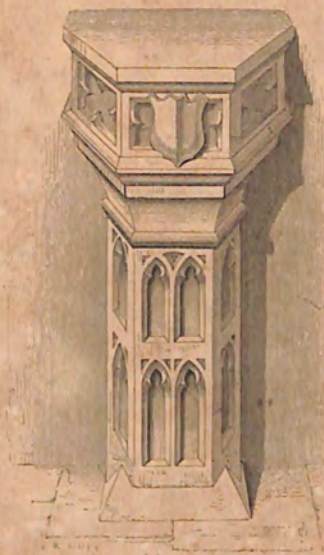
CHANCEL OF GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, circa 1320

PERPENDICULAR

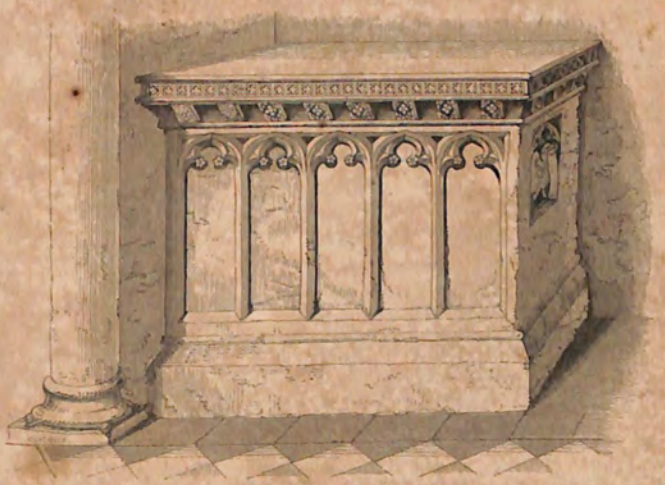
ENSHAM CHURCH, OXON, circa 1450

BISHOP BECKINGTON'S CHANTRY, WELLS CATHEDRAL, A D 1465

GATEWAY OF THE CLOSE, WELLS, A D 1503



FYFIELD, BERKS.
circa 1500



ST CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.
circa 1460.

EARLY ENGLISH.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, circa 1240.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
circa 1260.

CHOIR, LINCOLN CATH., c 1200

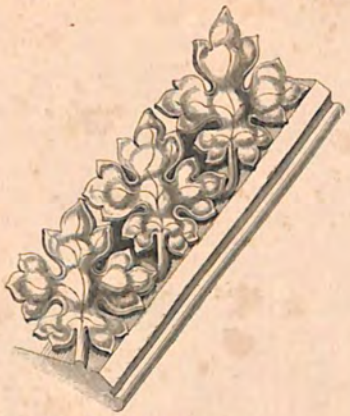
PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATH., c. 1260

DECORATED.

HAWTON, NOTTS, c. 1330

LINCOLN CATH, c. 1330

DECORATED



GUISBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE, c. 1300.

SOUTHWELL MINSTER NOTTS, c 1300.

PERPENDICULAR

ST MARY'S, BEVERLEY, circa 1300

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, circa 1420

CRICK NORTHAMPTONSHIRE c. 1430

LITCHAM, NORFOLK, c. 1450.

EARLY ENGLISH.

WARKTON, NORTHAMPTONSH.
circa 1250

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL,
A.D. 1238.

WARMINGTON, NORTHANTS.
circa 1260

DECORATED.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL,
A.D. 1300

HORSEPATH, OXFORDSH
circa 1320

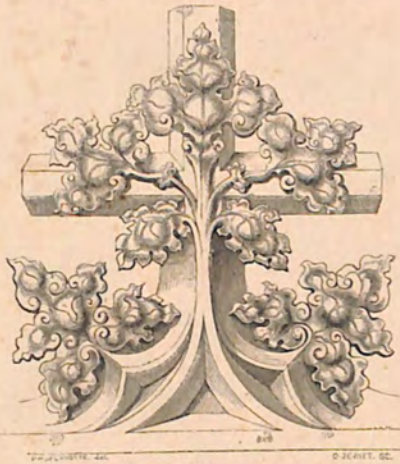
ASTHALL, OXFORDSH
circa 1350.

CRANFORD ST. JOHN,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350.

MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD,
circa 1300

MORTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
circa 1350.

DECORATED.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. c 1350.

PERPENDICULAR

STANTON ST. JOHN'S. OXFORDSHIRE, c 1450

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON, c. 1450

COOMBE, OXFORDSH, c. 1450

ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, c. 1450.

ECCLESFIELD, YORKSHIRE, c. 1500.

PINHOE, DEVON, c. 1450.

NORMAN

ELY CATHEDRAL

EARLY ENGLISH

NUN MONKTON, YORKSHIRE, c. 1200

HIGHAM FERRERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1220

PRESTON, YORKSHIRE.

RAUNDS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1220

PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1260

LATE DECORATED

PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1260.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1380.

EARLY DECORATED.

LITTLE ADDINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
c. 1300.

EARLY ENGLISH.

PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
c. 1260.

EARLY DECORATED

PIDDINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300

ALDWORTH, BERKSHIRE, c. 1300.

LATE DECORATED

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1360.

PERPENDICULAR.

OXFORD CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1395.

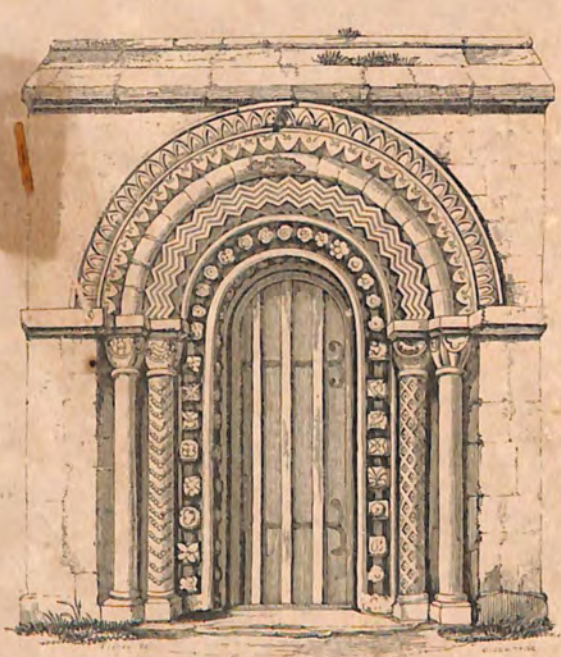
NORMAN

ESSENDINE CHAPEL, RUTLAND
circa 1130

ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFFE, DOVER.
circa 1130

NORMAN

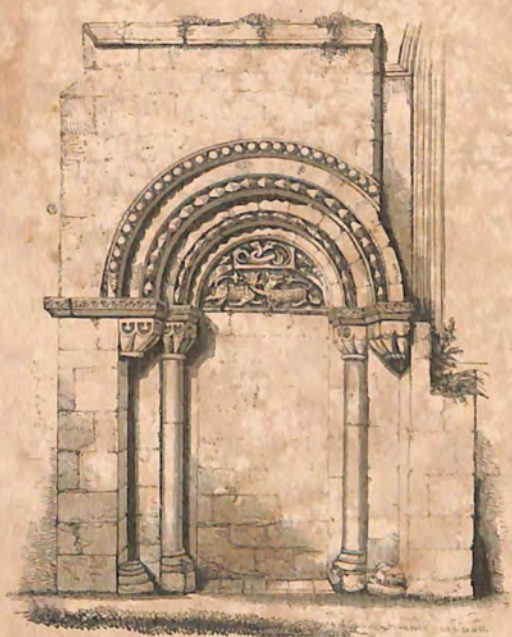
ST. EBBE S CHURCH, OXFORD,
circa 1140



IFFLEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE
circa 1140

NORMAN.

FORDINGTON CHURCH, DORCHESTER, DORSET.
circa 1160



STONELEIGH CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.
circa 1160.

NORMAN

PENMON, ANGLESEA.

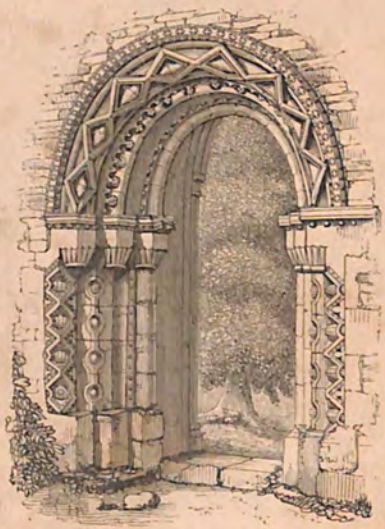
BARTON SEAGRAVE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
circa 1160

MIDDLETON STONEY, OXFORDSHIRE.
circa 1150

DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE.
circa 1100

NORMAN

FRITWELL, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1150



KIRKHAM PRIORY, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1150

NEWINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1160

CUDDESDEN, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1160

EARLY ENGLISH.

LUTTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
circa 1200.

BURTON LATIMER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
circa 1200

EARLY ENGLISH

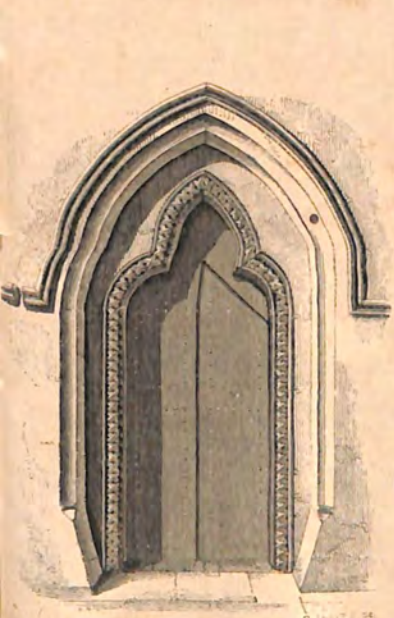
KIDLINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1220

IRCHESTER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
circa 1220

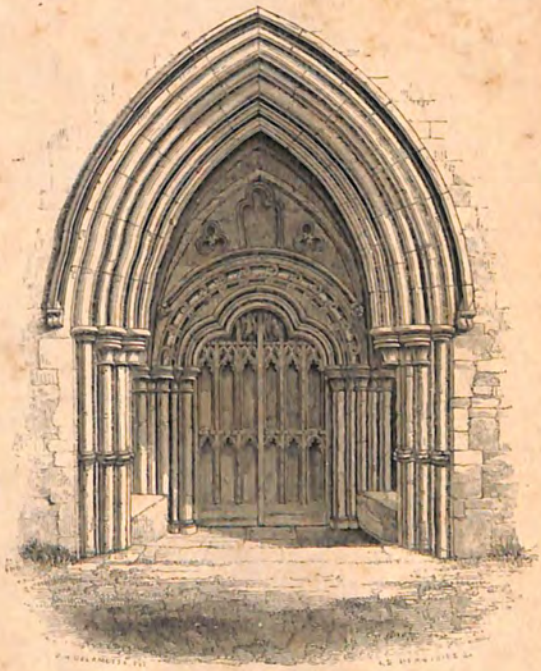
GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1220.

EARLY ENGLISH.

AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. c. 1250



HEYTESBURY, WILTS. c. 1220.



WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. c. 1250

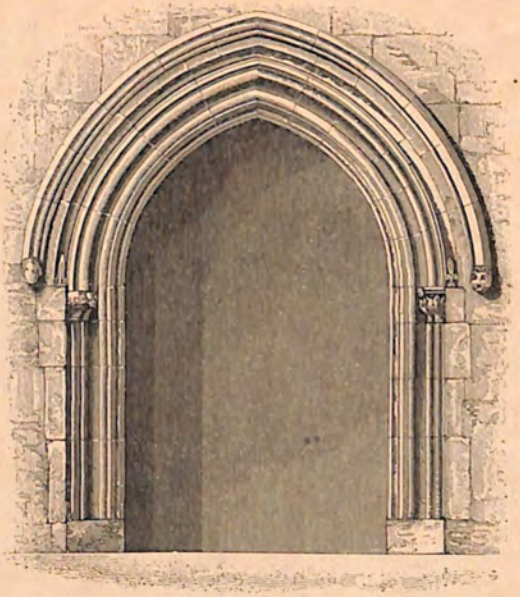
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, c. 1200.

DECORATED

MILTON KEYNES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1320.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1304.

DECORATED



BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE.
circa 1350

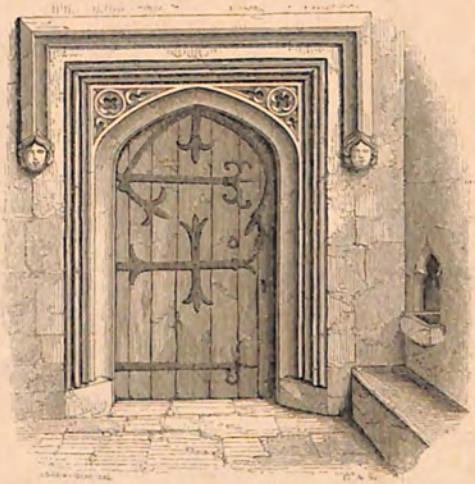
DUNCHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.
circa 1350

PERPENDICULAR

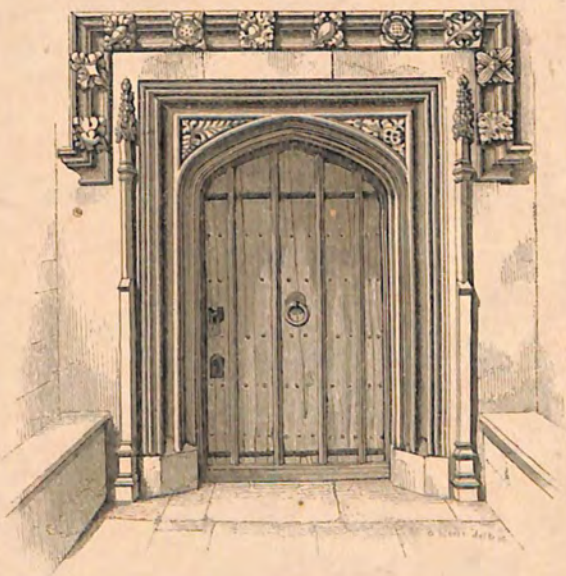
MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD.
A.D. 1424

FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
A.D. 1440

PERPENDICULAR.



BECKLEY, OXFORDSHIRE, circa 1450



OLD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1450

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DEBUT.

TEMPLE OF PHILÆ

EDFU

BISHOP BRIDPORT'S TOMB, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1246

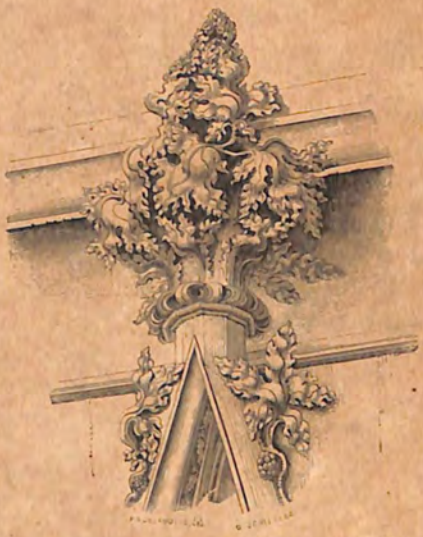
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1260

DECORATED

MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A D 1277

WIMBORNE MINSTER, DORSETSHIRE, c 1350

DECORATED.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.

HAWTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1300.

PERPENDICULAR.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A.D. 1456.

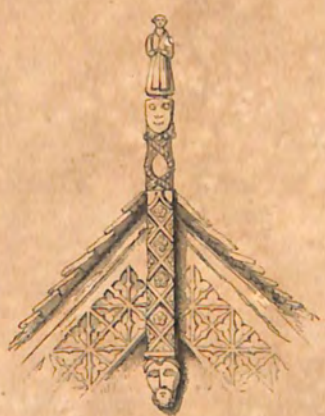
CHITTLEHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, c. 1500.

NORTHBOROUGH, c. 1320

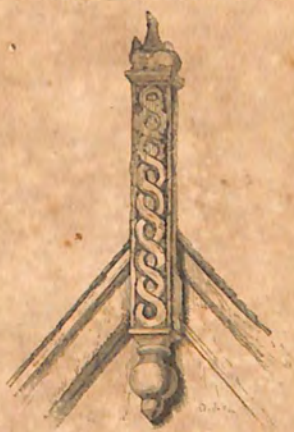
BARN, BATH HAMPTON, c. 1320

BARN, BATH HAMPTON, c. 1350

WOLVERTON HALL, DORSET, c. 1500

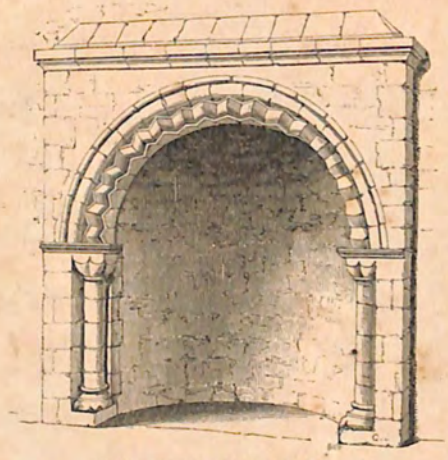


SHREWSBURY, c. 1580

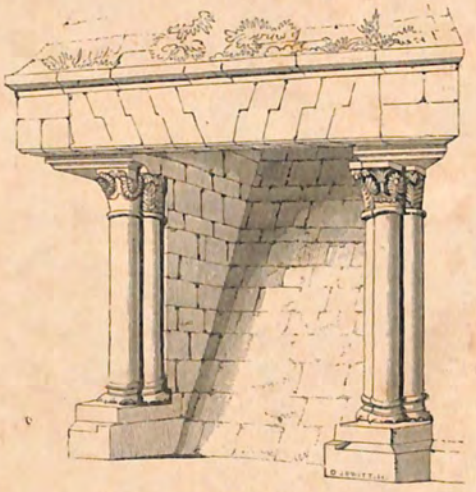


CASTLE INN, CAMBRIDGE, c. 1620

NORMAN.

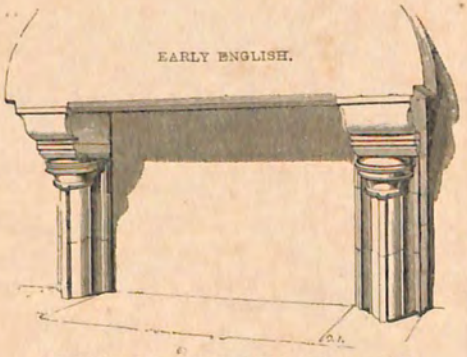


ROCHESTER CASTLE, circa 1130.



CONISBOROUGH CASTLE, circa 1170.

EARLY ENGLISH.

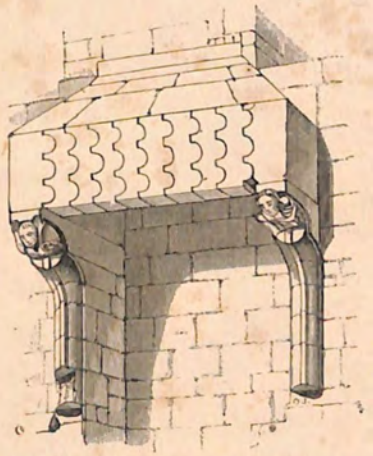


AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, circa 1270.

EARLY ENGLISH.

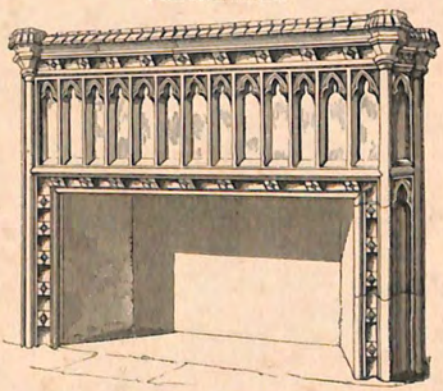
AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, circa 1270.

DECORATED.



EDLINGHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, circa 1330.

PERPENDICULAR.



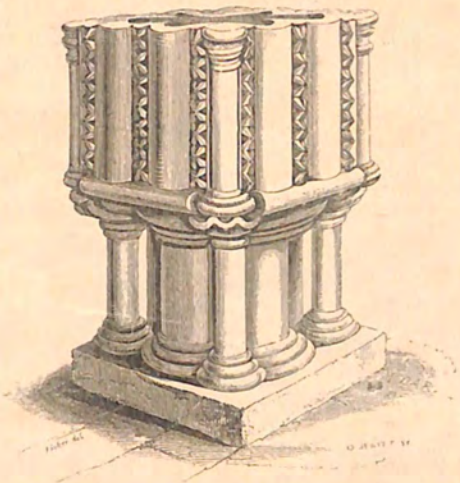
SHERBORNE ABBEY DORSETSHIRE, circa 1470.

NORMAN

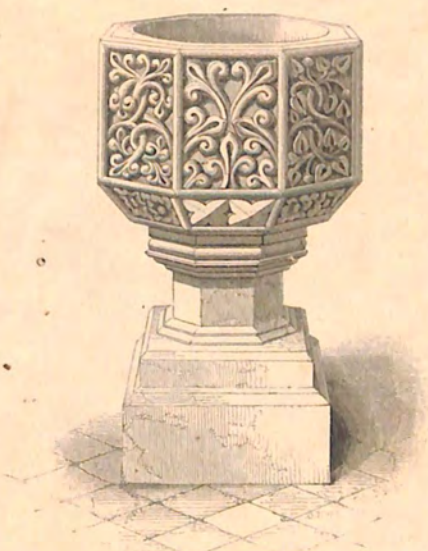
COLESHILL, WARWICKSHIRE.
circa 1160

(The shaft is Decorated.)

EARLY ENGLISH.

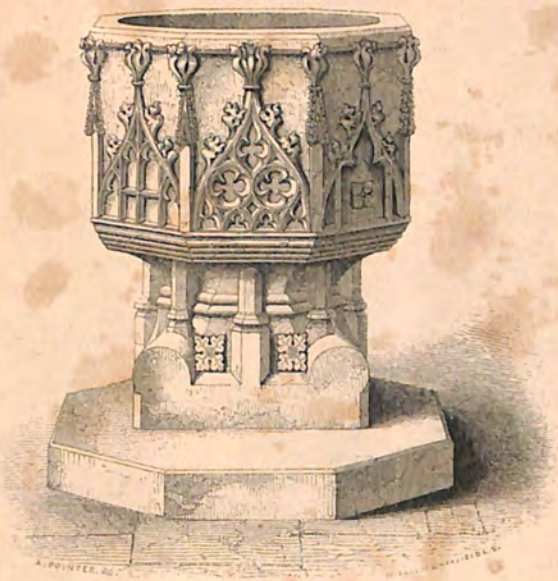


ST GILES'S, OXFORD.
circa 1220.

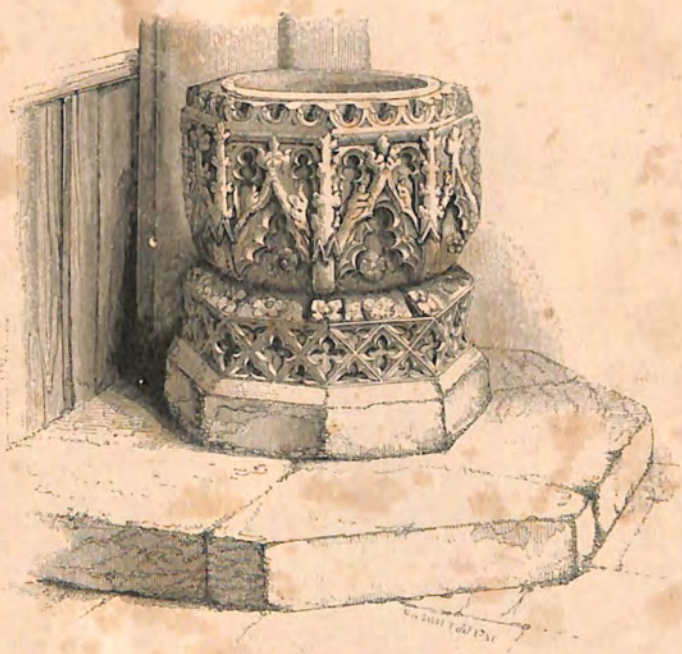


LACKFORD, SUFFOLK.
circa 1250

DECORATED.

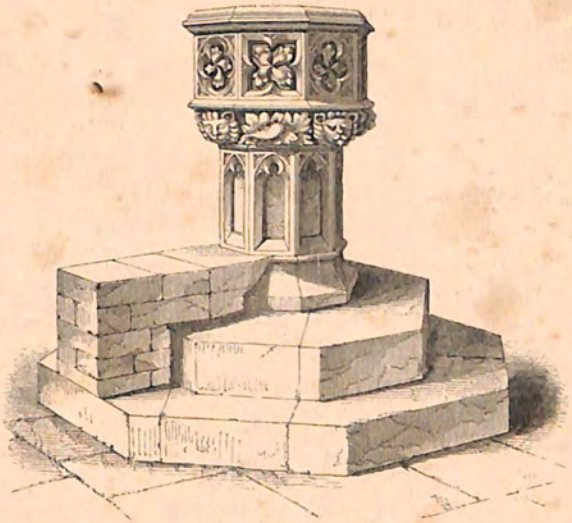


OFFLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE, c. 1350.

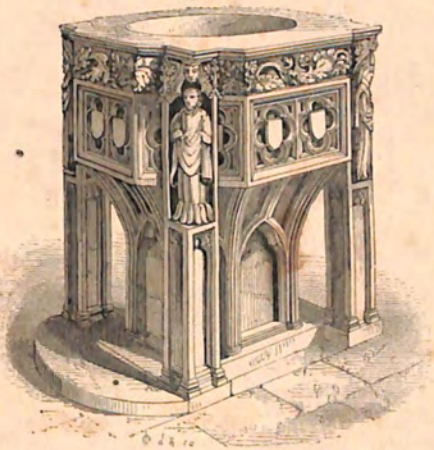


STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350.

PERPENDICULAR

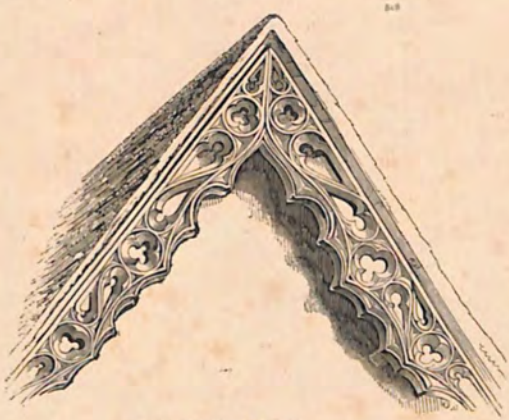


FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
A D 1440

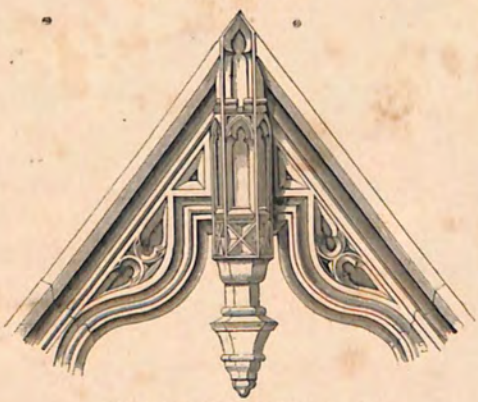


BRADFORD ABBAS, DORSETSHIRE.
circa 1460

GEORGE INN, SALISBURY, circa 1320 or 1330.



SALISBURY, A.D. 1360.



ELTHAM PALACE, KENT, circa 1400.

DECORATED.

EXETER CATHEDRAL, c 1300

FLAMBOYANT.

BURGOS SPAIN, c. 1500.

MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD.
A.D. 1277

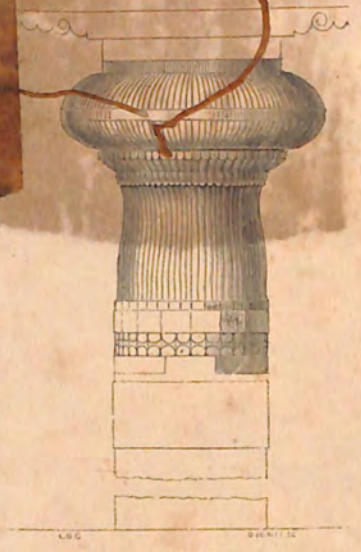
HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE.
circa 1500

HORSLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.
circa 1450

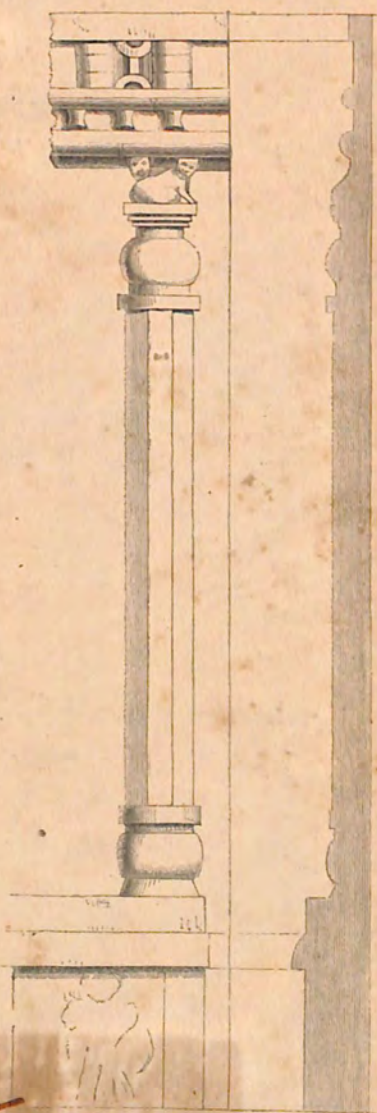
ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH, DERBY.
circa 1450

ST. CUTHBERT'S, YORK.
circa 1450

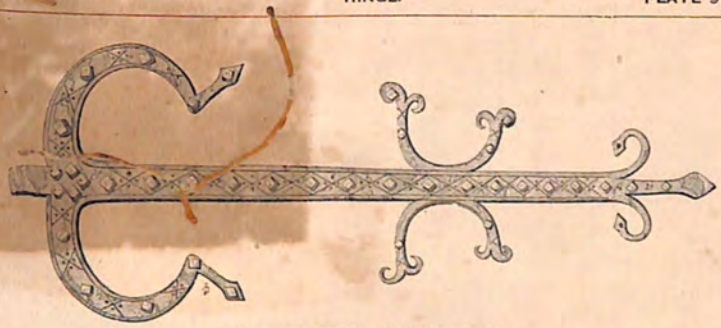
STONY STRATFORD, WARWICKSHIRE.
circa 1450



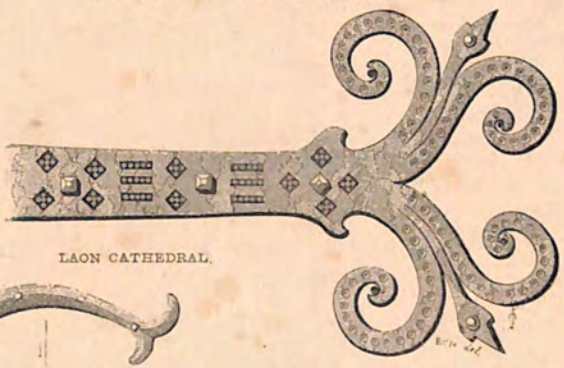
ELEPHANTA



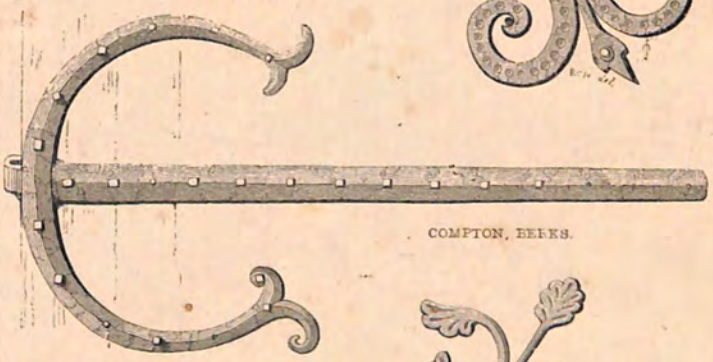
CAVES OF KENNERI, SALSETTE.



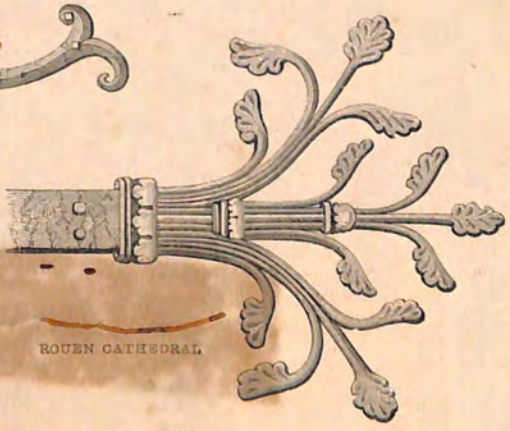
MAXSTOKE PRIORY, WARWICKSHIRE



LAON CATHEDRAL.



COMPTON, BERKS.



ROUEN CATHEDRAL.

NORMAN.

MALMSBURY ABREY, WILTS,
circa 1150.

EARLY ENGLISH.

ST BENEDICT'S, LINCOLN,
circa 1250.

STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSH.
circa 1230.

EARLY ENGLISH

GARSINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1300.

DECORATED.

MERTON COLL. CHAPEL,
OXFORD, A.D. 1277.

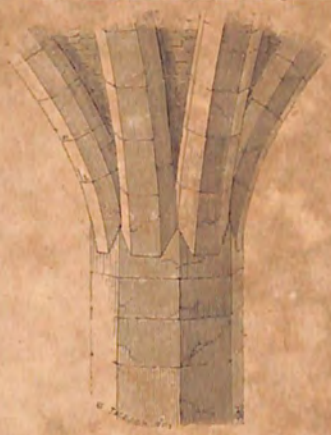
RUSHDEN, NORTHAMPTONSH.

PERPENDICULAR.

CHIPPENHAM, WILTS,
circa 1460.

LAYER MARNEY, ESSEX,
circa 1520.

MARSTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1500.



FINCHALE PRIORY, DURHAM. A.D. 1283

ST. CRUX, YORK.

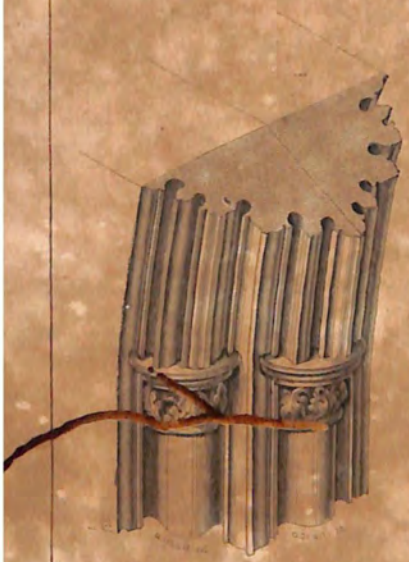
ST. HELEN'S, STONEGATE, YORK.

ST. NICHOLAS, COUTANCES, c. 1250.

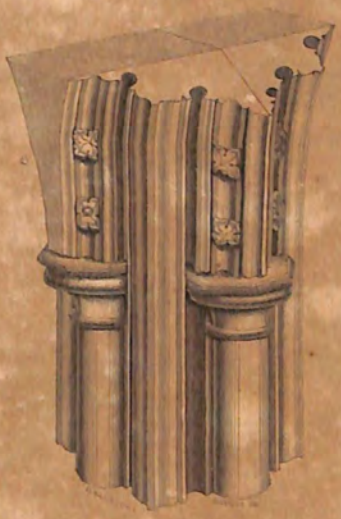
CATHEDRAL, ST. LO, NORMANDY, c. 1300.

KEYINGHAM, YORKSHIRE.

LOWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

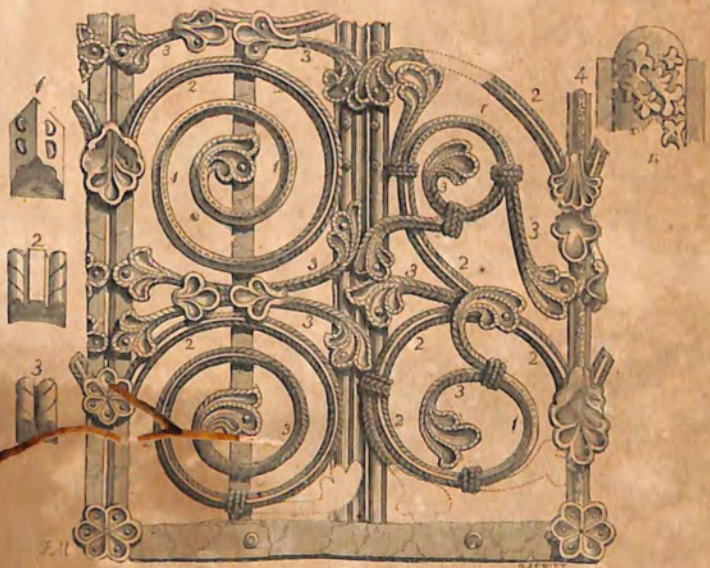


YARMOUTH, NORFOLK.

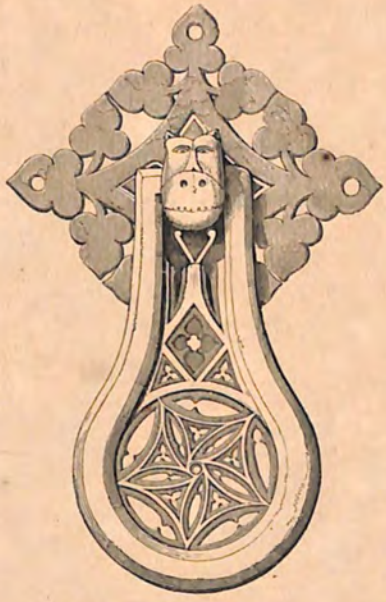


ELY CATHEDRAL.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

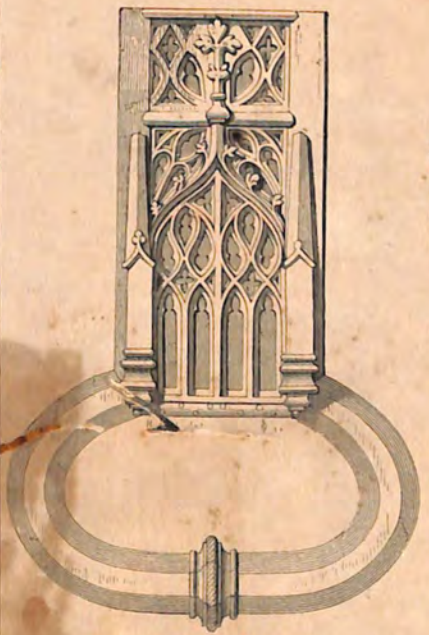


MONUMENT OF QUEEN ELEANOR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, A.D. 1294.

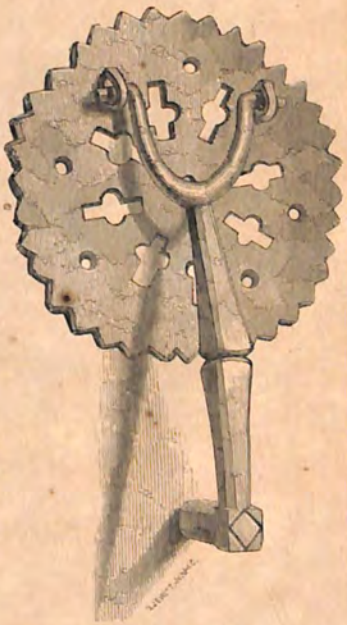


EVREUX CATHEDRAL.

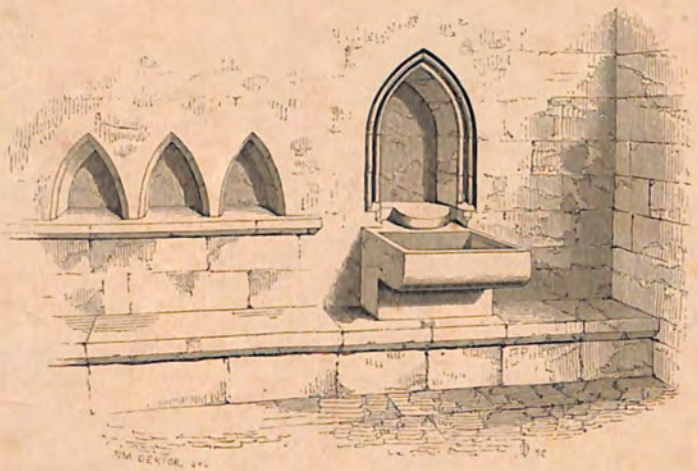
RUE DES CONSULS, AUXERRE.



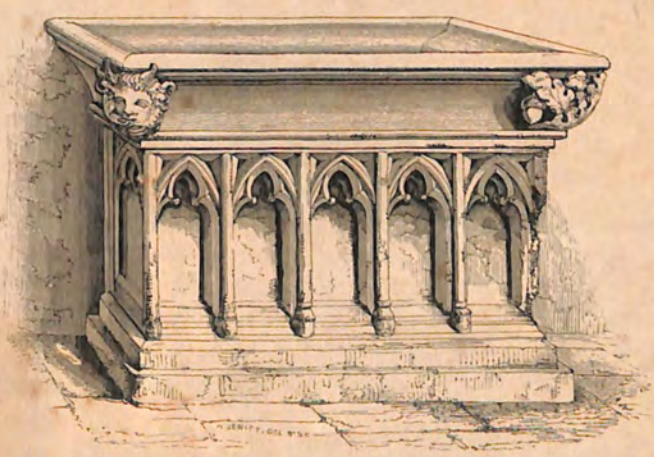
ROUEN.



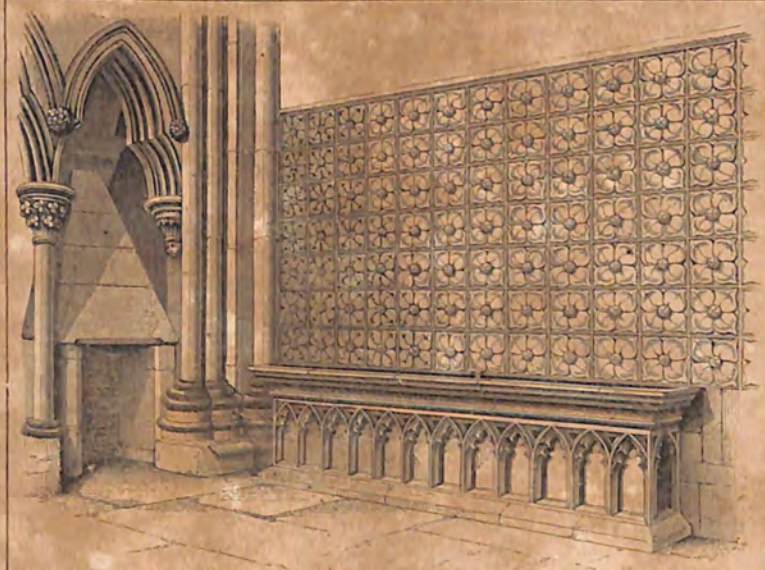
STOCKBURY, KENT.



CHAPTER-HOUSE, SELBY, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1250.



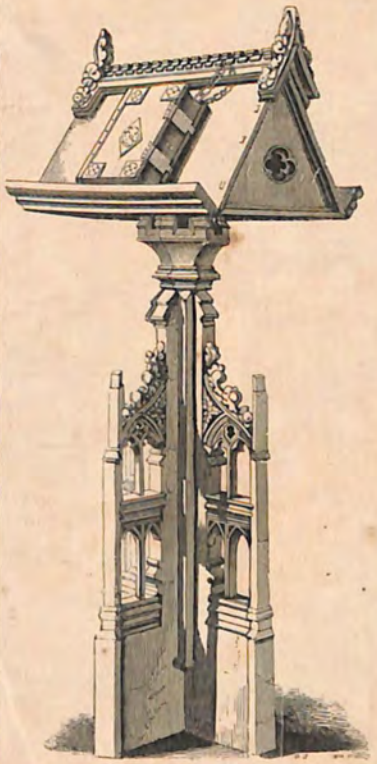
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL,
circa 1400.



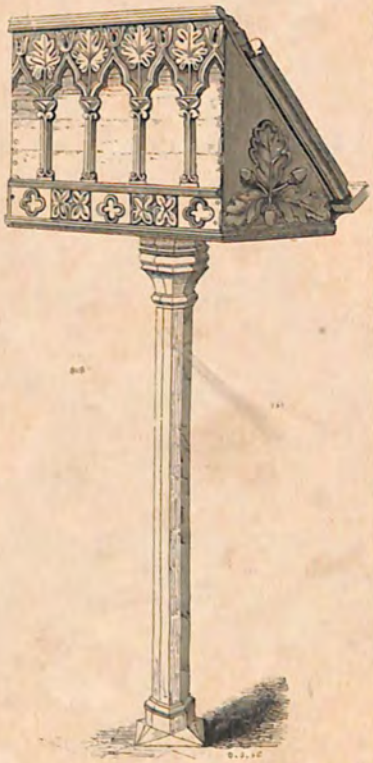
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1360

CLOISTERS, NORWICH CATHEDRAL

LETTERNS.

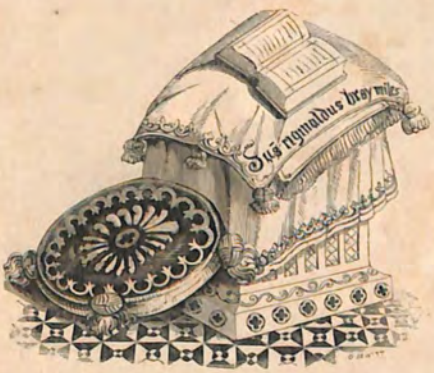


RAMSEY CHURCH, HUNTS, circa 1450.

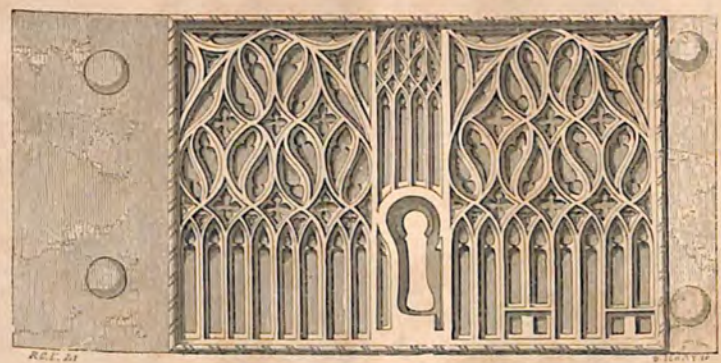


BURY CHURCH, HUNTS, circa 1300.

FALDSTOOL.

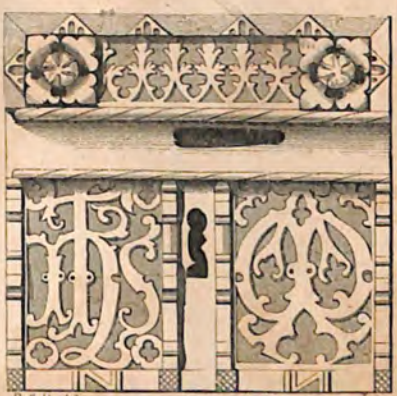


STAINED GLASS, GREAT MALVERN CHURCH

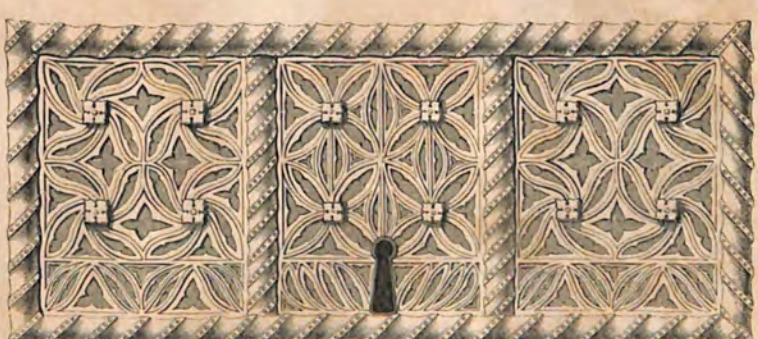


ROUEN CATHEDRAL.

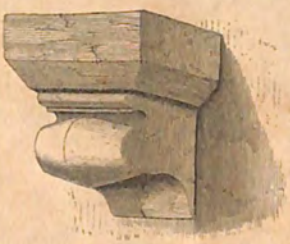
EVREUX.



GISORS.



ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



STEEPLE BARTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

ENSHAM, OXFORDSHIRE.

DOVER PRIORY.

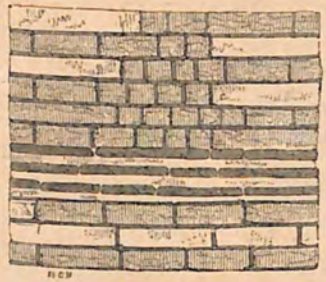
HIGHAM FRRRERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WEST CLAUDON, SURREY.

CASTOR, NORTHANTS

ROTHWELL, NORTHANTS.

NORMAN



SOISSONS.

LILLEBONNE.

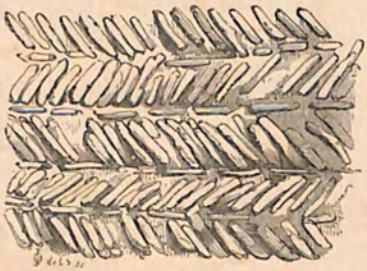
SILCHESTER

COLCHESTER, ESSEX

MINT WALL, LINCOLN.

PEVENSEY, SUSSEX

Herringbone Work



TAMWORTH CASTLE

Rubble.

ST. LEONARD'S, MALLING, KENT

Long and Short Work

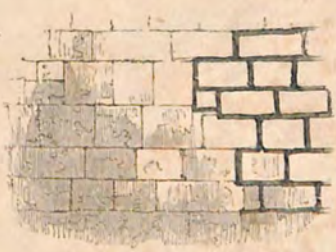
BURCOMBE, WILTSHIRE

WITTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Wide jointed.

WHITE TOWER, LONDON

Wide and Fine jointed.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

ENTRANCE TO THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA, SPAIN

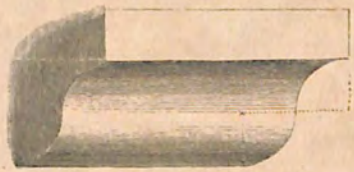
PALACE OF ALHAMBRA, SPAIN.

GRECIAN OVOLO.
Temple at Corinth.

ROMAN OVOLO.
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome

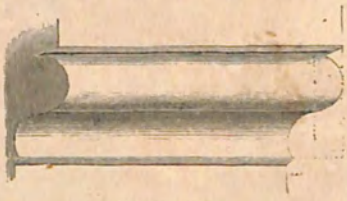
SCOTIA, TROCHILUS, OR CASEMENT.
Baths of Diocletian, Rome

CAVETTO.
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome.



CYMA RECTA.
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome

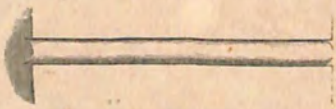
CYMA REVERSA OR OGEE
Temple of Antoninus and Faustinus, Rome.



QUIRKED OGEE
Arch of Constantine, Rome

TORUS.
From Palladio

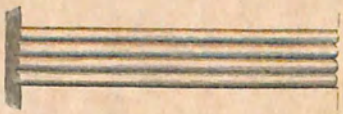
ASTRAGAL
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome



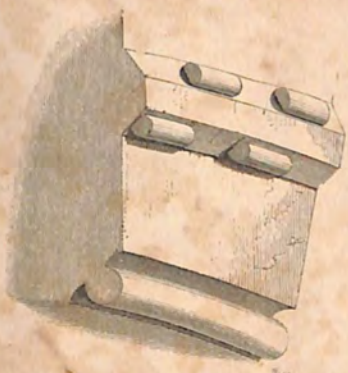
BEAD.

FILLET

APOPHYGES
Baths of Diocletian, Rome

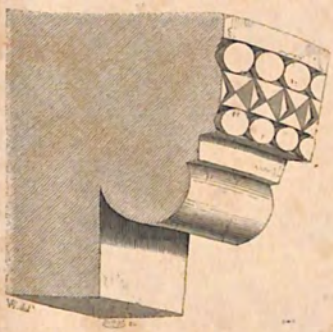


REEDS

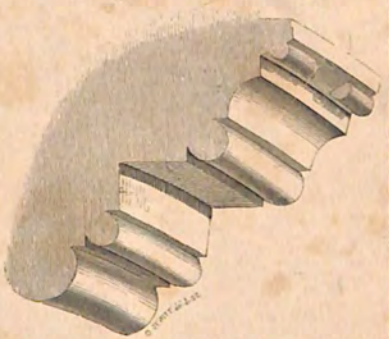


FIREPLACE, NEWCASTLE CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, c 1080.

WEST FRONT, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1090.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1100



ARCH, CHOIR, PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, c. 1140

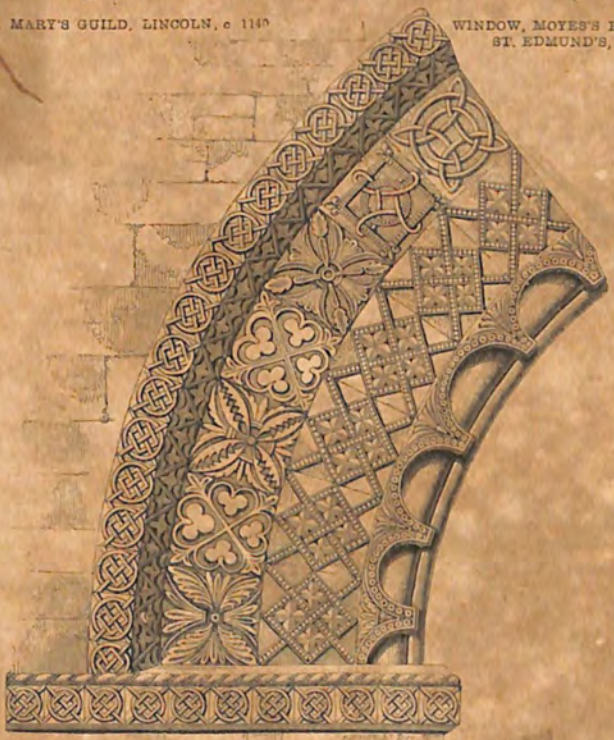
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1178.

WESTERN TRANSEPT, ELY CATHEDRAL.

NORMAN

ST. MARY'S GUILD, LINCOLN, c 1140

WINDOW, MOYES'S HALL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S, c. 1160.



ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, c 1140.
ARCH ON THE TOWER.

DOOR, MIDDLETON STONEY, OXFORDSH, c 1160

AMBROSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1160

EARLY NORMAN.

WHITE TOWER, TOWER OF LONDON,
A D 1081

CLEMPING, SUSSEX,
c. 1100

REMAINS OF OLD SARUM, IN THE WALL OF THE NORTH GATE OF THE CLOSE,
SALISBURY, c. 1130

DEEPING ST. JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1130.

WALMER, KENT, c 1130.

TRANSEPT, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,
A D 1090

WESTMINSTER HALL,
A D 1097

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c 1100

ZIGZAG OR CHEVRON.

NORTH HINKSEY, BERKS

GUIBRAY, NORMANDY

FRESNE CAMILLY, NORMANDY.

BREDGAR, KENT.

WEST DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140.

NEW ROMNEY, KENT

IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE.

HADISCOE, NORFOLK.

ANDOVER, HANTS.

BEAULIEU

Near Caen, Normandy

BARFRESTON, KENT.

SUTTERTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Cable

ROMSEY, HANTS

Twining Stem

WIMBOLTSHAM, NORFOLK

1. Beaded. 2. Twisted Panel.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

Billeted Cable.

JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN.

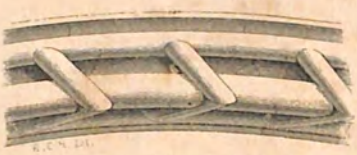
Intersecting and Cable

ST. GEORGES DE BOSCHERVILLE.

Nail Head

UPTON ST LEONARD'S, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Star



ST CONTET, NEAR CAEN, NORMANDY.

HERRINGFLEET, SUFFOLK.

Lozenge

TICKENCOTE, RUTLAND.

Enriched Lozenge

MONTIVILLIERS, NORMANDY.

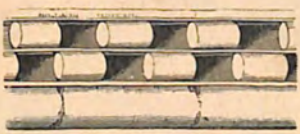
Segmental Billet

ABBAYE AUX DAMES, CAEN.

Nebule and Billet

S. CONTET-LES-CAEN

Roll Billet, double



BINHAM PRIORY, NORFOLK.

Square Billet, double.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.

Billet and Studded

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

ST. MARY'S, LEICESTER.

CLOISTERS, PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

BREDGAR, KENT

Indented

1. IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE
2. ST. NICHOLAS', NORWICH

NORTH HINKSEY, BERKS

Beak-Head

ST. EBBE'S, OXFORD.

Cat's-Head.

TICKENCOTE, RUTLAND.

WEST DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1130

CHARNEY, BERKS.

Bird's-Head.

ST. CROSS, HANTS

Scolloped

1, HADISCOE, NORFOLK
2, CASTOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Interrupted Arched

ST ALBAN'S ABBEY CHURCH

Label Corbel Table

ST JULIAN'S, NORWICH.

Nebule Corbel Table.

ST. PETER'S AT GOWT'S, LINCOLN, c 1140.

BINHAM PRIORY, NORFOLK

Pellet

DOOR IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE.

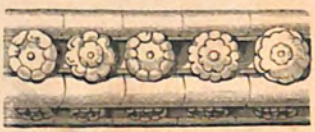
Studded

HALES, NORFOLK.

Fir-cone or Fir-apple

CROYLAND ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Rose.



DOOR, IFFLEY, OXON.

Diamond Frette.

NUN MONKTON, YORKSHIRE

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140

Chain.

ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL, YORK.

Double Cone

STONELEIGH, WARWICKSHIRE.

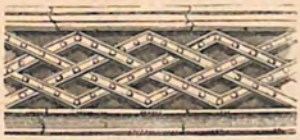
Triangular Frette or Dovetail

ELY CATHEDRAL

Embattled

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140

Studded Trellis



Medallion

MALMSBURY ABBEY, WILTS. c 1140

Open Heart

Antique

JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN

WEST DOOR LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1145

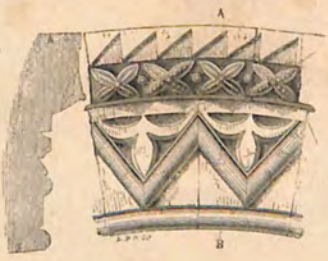
Overlapping

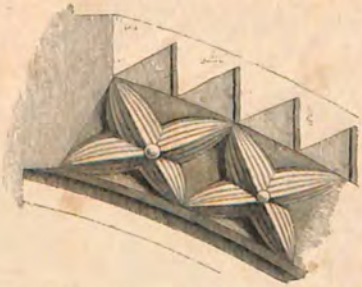
ST MARGARET'S, YORK

PATRICKSBOURNE, KENT.

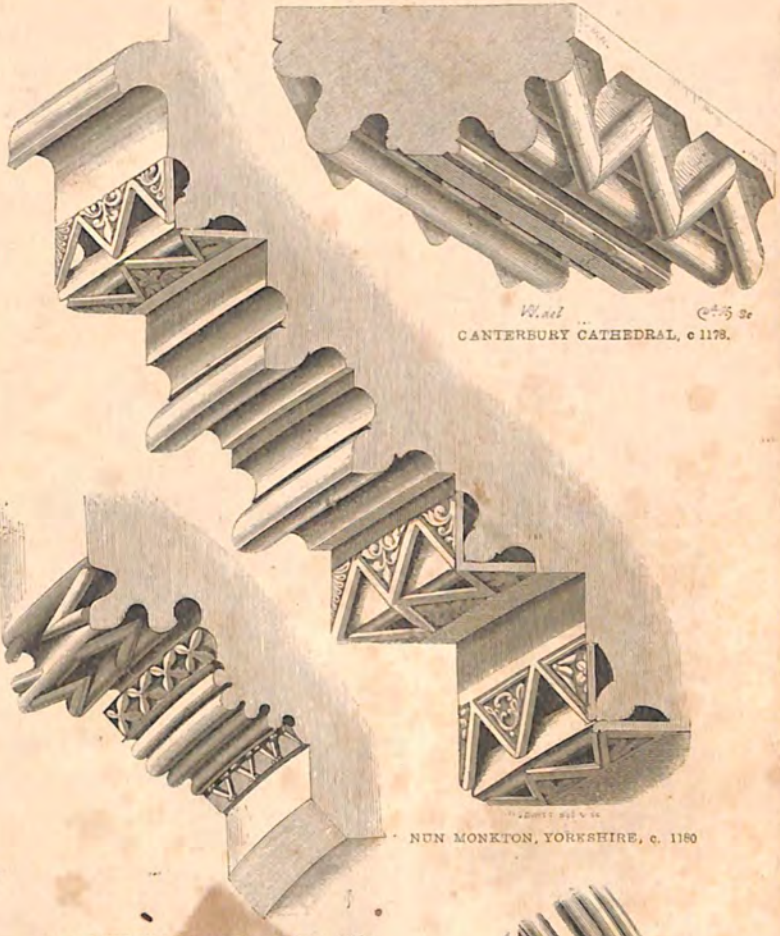
WEST DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1145

PATRICKSBOURNE, KENT.





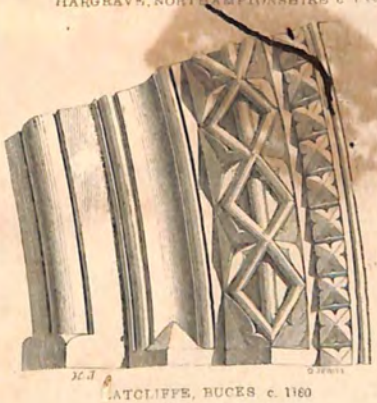
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c 1180.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c 1178.

NUN MONKTON, YORKSHIRE, c. 1180

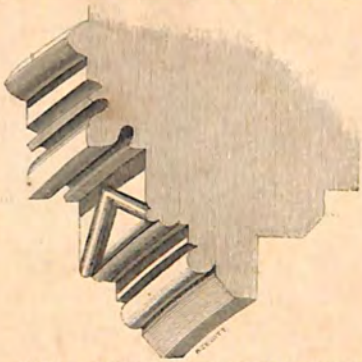
HARGRAVE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE c 1100.



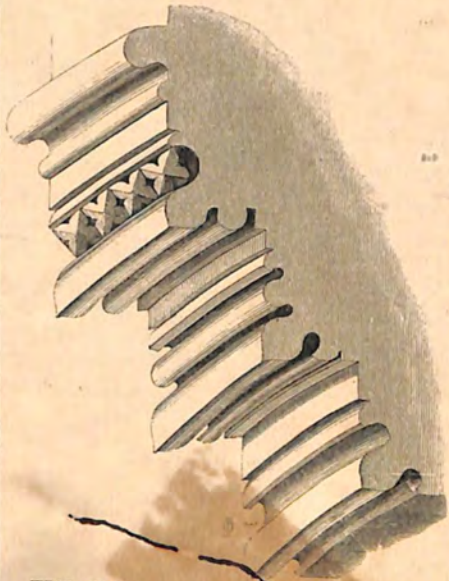
LATCLIFFE, BUCES c. 1160

CUDDESDON, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1180

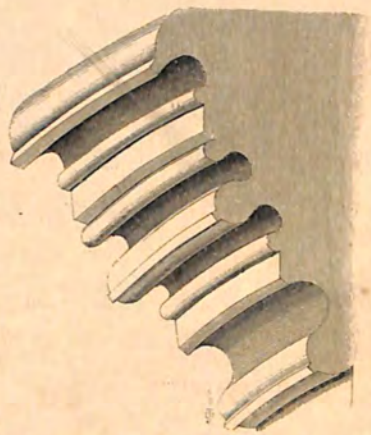
CHANCEL ARCH HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1200



GREAT ADDINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



WEST DOOR, HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1200.



COURTLODGE, GODMERSHAM, KENT, c. 1260.

NETLEY ABBEY, circa 1260.

NORTH DOOR, KIDLINGTON, OXON, c. 1250

TEMPLE CHURCH.

TRANSITION

WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1280

WINDOW, NORTH AISLE, DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1280

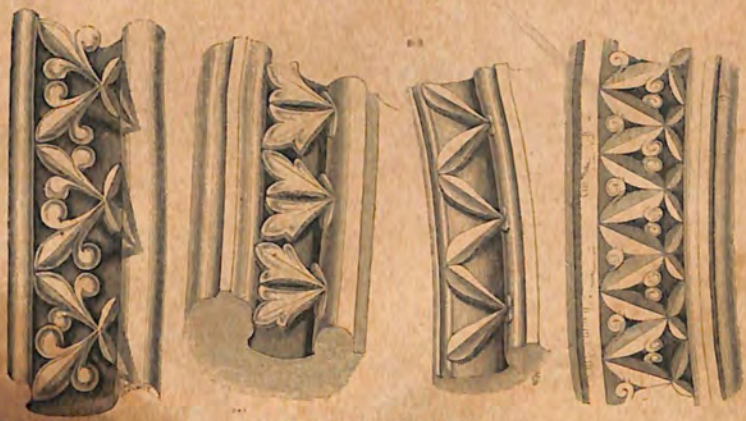
TOOTH ORNAMENT.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

CRIPPING WARDEN, NORTHAMPTONSH.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

STONE, KENT



BINHAM PRIORY, NORFOLK.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

DECORATED

WEST DOOR, ST CROSS, HANTS

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS

CHERRINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL A D. 1209.

ELY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1200.

GALILEE, LINCOLN, c 1220

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, c. 1180.

HYTHE, KENT, c. 1230

PETER[illegible]OUGH CATHEDRAL, c. 1240.

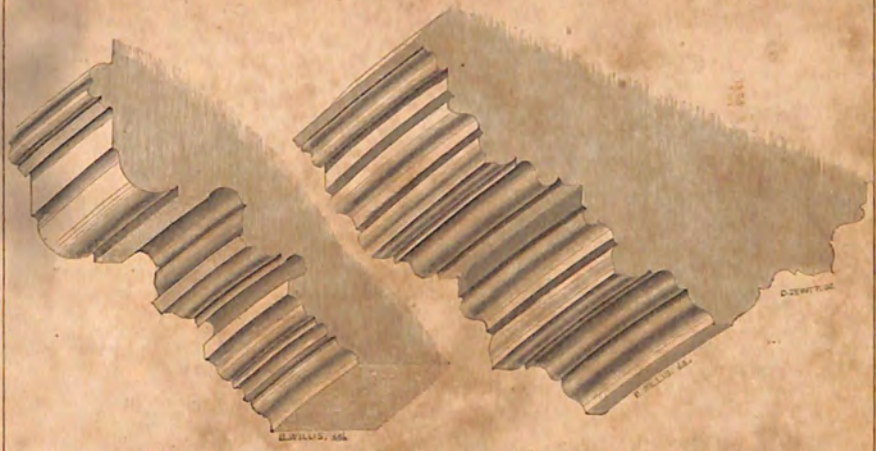
WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, circa 1260

BISHOP BRIDPORT'S TOMB, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1246

WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1250.

OLD ORGAN SCREEN, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D 1308.

DECORATED



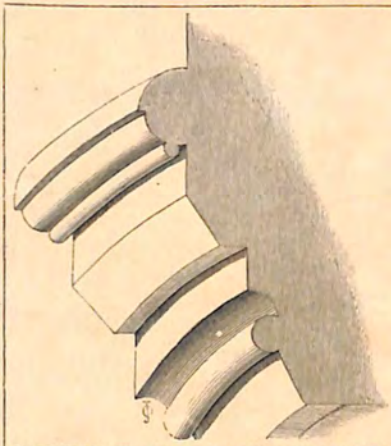
ELY CATHEDRAL, c 1330.

HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE

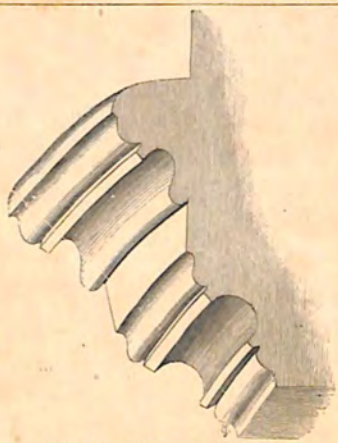
SELBY, YORKSHIRE

DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1330

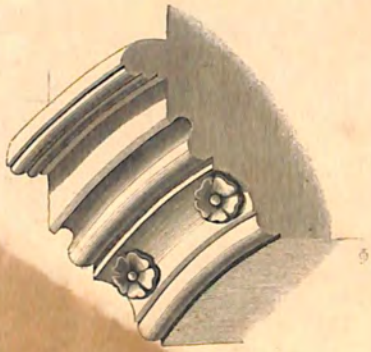
HEADINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300



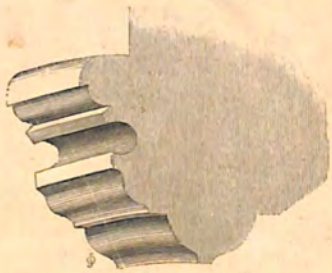
EAST WINDOW, GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, circa 1300.



DOOR, N. AISLE, GREAT HASELEY, circa 1350

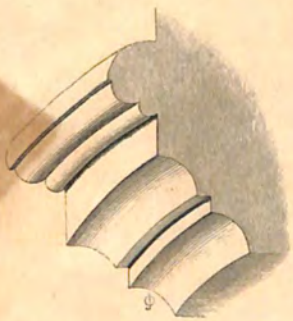


THORPE MALSOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



DOOR, KIDDINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, circa 1350.

WINDOW, GREAT HASELEY, circa 1350.



WINDOW, LITTLE WENHAM HALL, SUFFOLK, circa 1300.

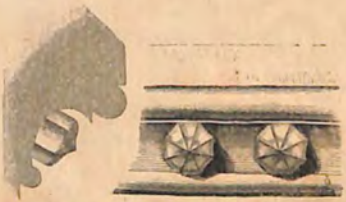
DECORATED.

HAWTON, NOTTS, c. 1300.

WEST DOOR, YORK CATHEDRAL, c. 1350.

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS, c. 1330

WELLINGBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1300



ST MARY'S, BEVERLEY, c. 1300.

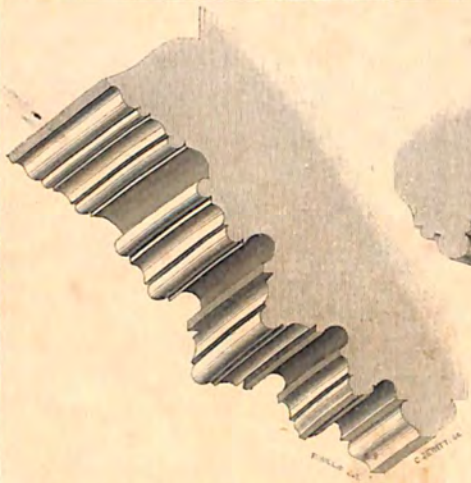
DOOR, ADDERBURY, OXON, c 1330

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS, c 1300.

LADY CHAPEL, WELLS CATHEDRAL, c 1330

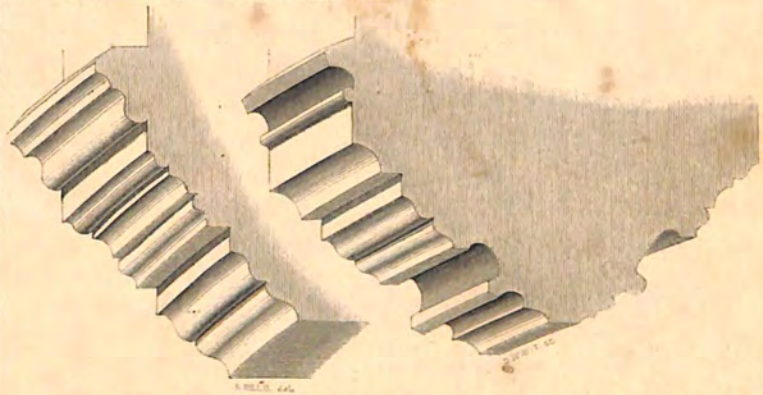
NORTH WINDOW, COGGS, OXON, c. 1350

LATIN CHAPEL, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1350.



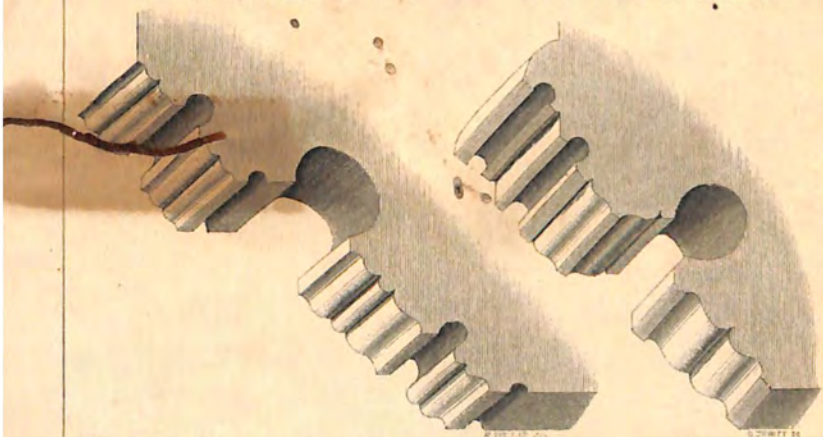
PIER ARCH. PRESBYTERY, NORWICH, A.D. 1480.

DOOR OF REFECTORY, CLOISTERS, NORWICH, A.D. 1415.



WEST DOOR, EMNETH, NORFOLK (?)

NAVE, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL



HEN VIIth's CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

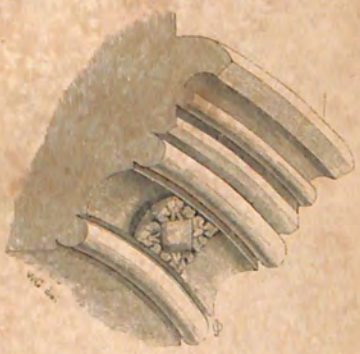
WEST DOOR, ISELHAM, CAMBRIDGESH

EAST END OF NORTH AISLE, GREAT HASELEY, OXON, c. 1430.

CLERESTORY WINDOW, FOTHERINGHAY. A.D. 1440.

WEST DOOR, FOTHERINGHAY, A.D. 1440

WEST WINDOW, FOTHERINGHAY A.D. 1440.



DOOR, HEAVITREE, DEVON, circa 1480

PORLOCK. SOMERSETSHIRE
circa 1400

OPEN SEAT, COMBE IN TEIGNHEAD,
DEVONSHIRE, c 1500.

MONUMENT, WELLS CATHEDRAL, A D. 1465.

ST. ALBAN'S, HERTFORDSHIRE, A D. 1447.

ST FRIDESWIDE'S SHRINE, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, circa 1480

WHITCHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE,
circa 1480.

ST ALBAN'S, HERTFORDSHIRE,
circa 1480.

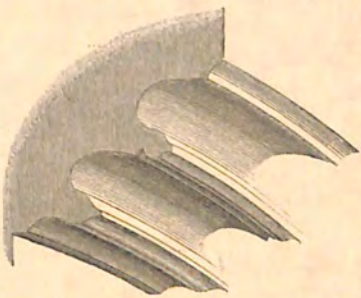
WEST END OF NAVE, ST. MARY'S,
OXFORD, A D 1488.

HENRY VII CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER
A D. 1510.

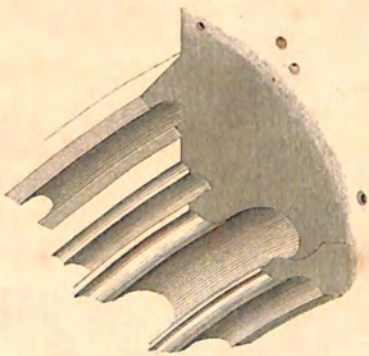
NAVE ARCHES. ABBEVILLE.

NAVE ARCHES, ST TRINITÉ, FALAISE

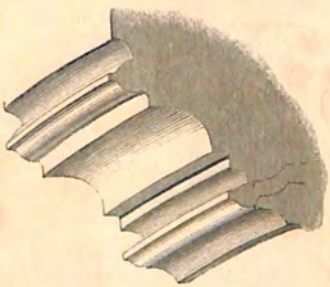
NAVE ARCHES, ST. PIERRE, COUTANCES.



SIDE WINDOW, CH. AT VILLEQUIER



WINDOW ON S. SIDE, ST TRINITE, FALAISE



WINDOW, CHURCH AT CLERY

R. C. Hussey, *del.* O. Jewitt, *sc.*

BASEMENTS.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1200

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1200.

LEADENHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1330

GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1380.

NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A.D. 1380

ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, A.D. 1488.

NORMAN.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, c 1140.

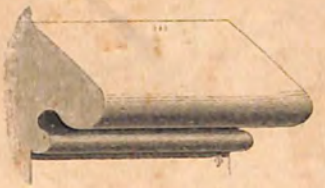
ELY CATHEDRAL, c 1140.

EARLY ENGLISH

CHOIR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200

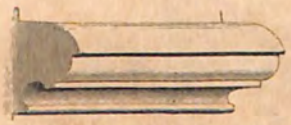
ST. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON, c 1220

ROMSEY, HANTS, c 1230.



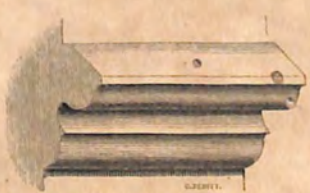
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c 1240

DECORATED

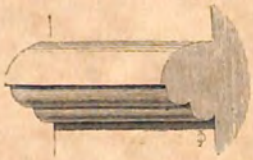


MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, A.D. 1277

SEDGEBARROW, WORCESTERSHIRE, c. 1300.

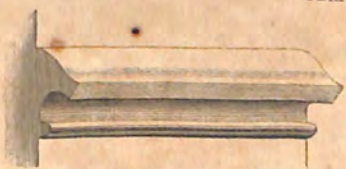


WARMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, c 1330.

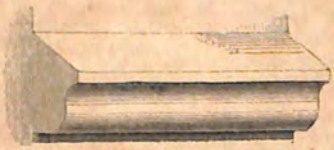


FINEDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1340

PERPENDICULAR



MAGDALENE COLLEGE, OXFORD, A.D. 1480.



WILBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1450.

NORMAN.

CRYPT, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1100.

TRANSITION

OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1180. GLASTONBURY ABBEY, c. 1190

EARLY ENGLISH

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1250 ST SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, c. 1250.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, c 1250. TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON, A.D. 1240

DECORATED

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, c. 1300 GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1318.

PERPENDICULAR.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, A.D 1386 DIVINITY SCHOOL, OXFORD, c 1450

WARMINGTON, NORTHANTS

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

ROTHWELL, NORTHANTS

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

FINEDON, NORTHANTS.

BAYHAM ABBEY, SUSSEX.

PITSFORD, NORTHANTS

FINEDON, NORTHANTS.

EARLY ENGLISH.

SPIRE, WITNEY, OXON, c. 1250

SPIRE, ST MARY'S, OXFORD, c. 1280.

DECORATED

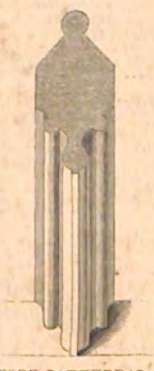
CHOIR, MERTON COLL CHAPEL, A D 1277.

ST MICHAEL'S, OXFORD, c. 1300.

DECORATED.

TEWKESBURY, c. 1330.

OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1320.



OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1355.

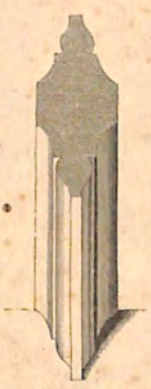
PERPENDICULAR.

WESTMINSTER HALL, c. 1380

PERPENDICULAR.

NEW COLL CHAPEL, OXFORD, A D. 1386.

MERTON COLL. CHAPEL A D 1424



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1450

BURFORD, OXON, c 1500

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